Terms of Subscription. weekly, one year, invariably in advance, \$2 50 es Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accom with the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive copy gratis for one year. bscribing for this paper since the 29th of the time paid for. All former subscribers can under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turentine and Tar entrusted to him.

WILLIAM BOGART. ECHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero'. will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings combine constructional solidity, convenience nent, and beauty of form and color, with economy nish those intending to build, with a knowledge arance, arrangement, and cost of all improvement third door South of Griswold's Hetel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON. NOUMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. dealers in Line, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour Vorn, Bacon, Timber, &c. REFER TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C hn Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C. fice at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.

Т. Н. Мскоу & со., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO. TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. ce over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of ss and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.-158 &29.

ALEX. OLDHAM STOKLEY & OLDHAM, DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER WILMINGTON, N. C. rempt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Be and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass. Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, eth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. attention of Physicians is especially called to th of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner et and Second Streets. WILMINGTON, N. C. en. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention

C. POLVOGT. PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar

in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short WILLIAM J. PRICE,

SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. rs engaged in the Turpentine business. \$#*(Office opposite No. 47, North Water street. Nov. 24th, 1859.

EDWIN A. KEITH, Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the

le, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarde SMITH & McLAURIN,

TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. OHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER. TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

eptember 20, 1860-4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. JAMES O. BOWDEN,

ALFRED ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-ly

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer i Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, TONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Laster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brice, Fire up Stills at the shortest notice

W. H. McRARY & CO., MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] TARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders, either Transient is prepared to accommodate Boarders-either Transier egular—on the most liberal terms. er house being situated on the South side of Chestar

treet, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the bes sible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience acr guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit.
MARY S. McCALEB. ecember 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE Various exigencies of his profession, and permanently l zens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, be conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, the merit the confidence and patronage of the public. May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposit

[Aug. 31, 1860.--1-tf FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET.)

Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
PRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over
alled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectus will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-Also Turpertine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnershi in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm an atyle of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of the p buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

VOL. 17. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861. I NO. 46. Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861. James A. Moore.) Original Attachment.

John T. Gregory, John T. Gregory,)

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, spawer, or deon the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt.
Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of Oat Ball.

Zlinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

June 5, 1861, 6t [pr. adr. \$5.76] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1861 Villiam Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, de villiam Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, vs. Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and oth-T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are on residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisemen e made in some public journal of this State for six weeks

tifying the parties above named to appear, answer, ples demur to the said petition, or judgement pro confes ill be taken as to them and the decree granted, and a ording to said order this publication is made.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, a ffice, in Cliston, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1861.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk. June 6, 1861-41-6tw. [pr. adr. \$5.75.]

Wanted.

WANTED TO HIRE. ABLE BODIED FELLOWS to work on the Port Messrs. B. Murray & Co., will act as my agents for of hands.

W. K. LANE, JR. Pocotaligo, S. C., June 13th, 1861

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market.
All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do rell to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860-46-1y*

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lied LESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER- out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscured the control of the control ave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lie places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North arolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrece thimself to his master or the lawful authority;—and w hereby order this proclamation to be published at the burt House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn he said slave that if he do not immediately return to his aid master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful or any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 21th day of June.
S61.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs. nick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to the undersigned, by the oath of D. H. Foy, that a certain slave named Sam, the property of the estate of Jos. M. Foy, deceased, hath runaway and lies out hid, and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depradations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. to his owners, or ohter lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said County, and and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately re turn to his said owners, it is lawful for any person to cap ture him by slaying or otherwise, without accusation of npeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 20th June, 1861.

D. MACMILLAN, J. P. [SEAL.] O. F. ALEXANDER, J. P. [SEAL.]

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and delivery of Sam in any place so that can get him. Said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, dark omplexion, squint-eyed, down look when spoken to, i clines forward when walking.

He is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington or Ma

Meares' rice plantation, as he has relations there.
D. H. FOY. for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys. SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a sear on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or even inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inche

high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick speken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 pears old. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his de livery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him. CHARLES McCLAMMY.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be larking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. or for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL. GREAT INVENTION. NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse uently all loss of power from such escape of water

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water,

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

sell the right to use one for the State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Countain the Countain State rights, or desiring any information will receive the formation of the Countain State rights, or desiring any information will receive the substitution of the Countain State of the

The patentee refers to the following Certificate fro This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen th This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, nave seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George V. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of their wheels. JOHN BARDEN.

March 28th, 1861.

JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C. THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local distur bance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institu

ion with the assurance that they will be well instructed an rigilantly protected from harm. Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres't.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1861.

THE PAST has fully proven Goldsboro' to be a very healthy location—the pupils of no School in the State have enjoyed better heal h. The College is situated in a retired part of the town, sufficiently remote from the rail road to be free from interruption. We are confident that no stitution, during these times of excitement, offers a mor eligible, healthful, and desirable retreat for study. Board and Tuition per Session \$70. Music, Painting, Embroidery &c., at customary prices. For further information address S. M. FROST, President. the undersigned.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under ts present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to South ern Parents an Instituton in which can be secured ever advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries i The Faculty consists of FIVE gentlemen and FOUR la

dies. The Institution is, and has been THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present xcited state of the country, its geographical position ren ers it a quiet and safe retreat. The next Session will commence August 1st, 1861. For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c

apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, Greensborough, N. C. June 24, 1861.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious an omfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passag above and below—double piazza in front and single piazz in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office wit two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The ocation posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall. Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent ri HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go Sout offers for sale his entire possession of I Approximately the subscriber of t offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and on mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintack District, therebeing about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swam Land, being a portion of the weil-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and so healthy as a very in the State Alexandra Peasantly and several place is pleasantly and several place is pleasantly as a background of the production diately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to actile himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Executrix of the late Joseph M. Foy, at the June Term, 1:61, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New or, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be within the time prescribed of, pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY-A. FOY, Ex.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanwhich is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff. 33-4f

THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno.

F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers no ecollected.

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF-FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's for any of them, and the makers from paying the same t any person except myself, or order.

OWEN FENNELL.

operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sen to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

Dec. 22, 1859.

June 2000 ean be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

June 2000 ean be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

June 2000 ean be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther
ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shorest notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDING

of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—
BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list

Dishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. J. A. McKOY. 34-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY. PLGUGH FACTORY.

R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located be there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCHAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of botts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to

BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

22-tf

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish'; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre;

Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by

6-tf Druggist & Chemist. lesale and retail, by PAINTS_PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD;
Snow White Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
and Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole
W. H. LIPPITT;
Druggist & Chemist DURE WHITE LEAD;

Educational.

Wilmington Journal.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, A LIGHT BAY MARE MULE has gray hair about the eyes, and the bushy part of the tail has been trimmed off. She has been missing since Thursday the 20th inst. I will give a reward of five dollars the return of said mule to me, or for information leading her recovery.

C. M. BONHAM.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA,

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REME-Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW HEME-DIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in scaled letter en-velopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. March 21, 1861.

list of the Officers and Members of Company A, Regiment—N. C. State Troops. E. D. Hall, Captain. Joseph Price, 1st Lieutenant.
J. R. Sterling, 2d do.
Jas. Price, 3d do.
John McEvoy, 1st Sergeant. Jno. Knowles, 2d W. H. DeNeal, 3d do. Thos. Deváne, 4th P. Sullivan, 5th

J. H. Davidson, lst Corporal.
Arnold Ellis, 2d do.
Timothy Maloney, 3d do.
Patrick Slatterly, 4th do. Timothy Lyons, Musicians. PRIVATES. Andrews, Charles Howell, DH Haggerty, Jeremiah Hughes, Thos H Boyle, John Brooks, Sam'l L. adling, Henry Kating, Walter Kelly, Michael Bryant, James Condon, Patrick Kenneday. Thomas Karney, James Carboy, Martin Cosgrove, Patrick Long, B F LeBounty, Amos McCarthy, M F Carroll, Martin Cherry, William Carrew. Francis McGill, Charles O'Donnell, John Craft, Richard O'Connell, John Chavers, Richard Peavy, Levi Price, John Rabon, Jas A Conners. Patrick rawford, Jos H Russell, N N Russell, Michael Dowling, Michael Dowd, Thomas Bryan, Thomas Smith, John Devane, Francis Southerland, Willie Davis, Wm L Driscoll, John Smith, James T Ellington, John Sprahin, Thos.

weenev, John

Trait, Patrick Trainor, Arthur Tatten, Michael

Taylor, James Welsh, Bernard

Welsh, Patrick

Figney Patrick.

Farrall, James

Frayes, Antonio

Farrell, Michael

Gallagher, Neil

Golden, John

Fayan, James

large bodies as to make it madness for the rebels to attempt an attack. While thus intimidating them, the to rise in sufficient numbers to prevent any further outrages, cut off their resources, increase the dissatisfaction in the camps, and cause desertion, and by thus harrass-

loyalty of the Border States is fixed. Then it is hi purpose to transport by sea an immense force, to operate against the Gulf States. They will be landed under the protection of men-of-war, at the prominent points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and thus threatened by the Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her testa- approaches from the sea, the authorities of the different States will at once recall their troops from the main body, and thus break up their grand army, and make

t impossible for any offensive movements. The fragments in the different States being then cut off from supplies from the Border States, will be drive to accept terms from Washington. It is no part of th ebel army, or to attempt to retake any of the stolen conditions dictated to the rebels when they find themselves forced to accept terms.

defeated, and the Union reconstructed. Conversation has just been had with Beauregard at Manassas Junction. A lady just from there, who had an interview with Beauregard, said it was not his intention to attack Washington, but act on the defensive. Lieut. Tomp-

night actually passed three of his pickets, and got within a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detachment separated, three or four only going in company.—

Mr. Hanes and his companions came upon some three of the enemy's scouts, and he at once rode up and ordered them to surrender. They fired upon him, and we regret to say one shot struck him in the head and proved fatal. Our scouts then fired upon the enemy and killed two of those who fired upon Mr. Hanes. At this time a large party, probably fifty, of the enemy were seen advancing. Our scouts fired upon them, and (it is believed) killed six. The whole detachment of the Governor's Guard had by this time got together; but the superior numbers of the enemy, and their yells as they retreated towards Alexandria, made it prudent for them to retire without being able to secure the body of their dead comrade.

No Repentance—No Peace.—Have you ever dead comrade.

None except Mr. Hanes were injured on our side, and none captured.—Richmond Dispatch.

Prominent Republicans, among the rest, are in favor of he Crittenden propositions, or some compromise, agree-ng with the truth that Lincoln uttered when he said, ing with the truth that Lincoln uttered when he said, in his inaugural, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always. And when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." "O, this is a dreadful war." "I wish it was all over." "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." That clock is just like the conscience of the impenitual war. "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." "It is perfect folly to think of subduing the South." "I while he has health, and strength, and goes on the whirl of business, be will not hear his conscience will be a greater blessing given this nation than peace? Churches united, societies that monized, soldiers grasping the hands of those whom harmonized, soldiers grasping the hands of those whom dinner pails again frequent in the streets; cars loaded when its voice will sound in his ears, and pierce him dinner pails again frequent in the streets; cars loaded with honest labor's products, and commerce spreading Is there no way but through the blood of brothers to

obtain all this? Is Christianity to be thrown away for that solemn clock, will sound in his heart, and, if he has human blood? We came together in peace; in peace not repented, will bring wretchedness and misery to his only can we unite again.

The day is far in the past that men could be forced to love their government. How easy the stars and stripes without repentance, no peace.—J. C. Kyle. might have been made to float over thirty-four States in harmony! "Equal rights" would have done it, after seven States had gone! But no; war, rapine, horrors upon horrors, must be tried first; "and then the identi-

questions as to terms of intercourse are again up May God stay the hands of Cain until reason

AN ORDINANCE,

AN ORDINANCE,

To provide for the appointment of a Board of Claims, to consist of three members, two of whom shall be a quorum to do business, be elec d by the Convention, whose duty it shall be to audit and settle upon principles of equity and justice, all claims that my be presented against the State, for expenses incurred towards the arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of our volunteer troops, and of munitions of war, and for bounty paid said troops, either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the defence of the State, and other expenses incurred in the defence of the State, prior to the 20th of May, 1861, and all County claims and other claims of the character aforesaid, arising since the 20th of May, 1861, which are not provided for by law; and no County or Corporation claim shall be entortained by said Board, unless the same shall be entortained by said Board, unless the same shall be entortained by the County Trustee or Chairman of the Court, County or by the corporate authorities of any corporation, as the case may be, whence the claim or claims may come.

Tents are injurious to health. It is much better for the soldier to bivouack, because he then sleeps with his feet to the fire, which quickly dries the ground on which he lies. A few boards or a little straw shelters him from the wind.

Tents, however, are necessary for the leaders, who have to write and consult the map. They should be given, therefore, to the superior officers, who should be ordered to never lodge in a house.

Tents attract the observation of the enemy's staff, and make known your numbers and the position you occupy. But of an army bivouacking in two or three lines, nothing is perceived at a distance except the smoke, which the enemy confounds with the mist of the atmosphere.

Nothing is more important in wer than unity in command.

When, therefore, you are carrying on hostilities

come.

Be it jurther ordained, &c., That the members of the said Board of Claims shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties; they may employ a Clerk, who shall record the proceedings of the Board; they shall give general and public notice of the times and places of their sittings; they shall be authorized to administer oaths and to require affidavits to be made, when necessary. The said Board shall report the result of their labors, and proceedings, with a brief statement of their labors, and proceedings, with a brief statement of the character of each claim allowed, at the conclusion of their labors, or from time to time, as they may think proper, to this Convention—either at the present or any future session. Each member of the Board shall be allowed six dollars per day, and the Clerk shall be allowed four dollars per day, for each day they shall be actually amplying dollars per day, and the Clerk shall be allowed four dollars per day, for each day they shall be actually employed.

Be it further ordained, &c., That this ordinance shall remain in force, and the Board hereby provided for shall continue in existence till the 15th day of December next, subject to amendment, modification, or repeal by this Convention. And in case of the death, resignation or refusal to serve of any member of said Board of Claims, during any recess, or after the final adjournment of this Convention, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor.

AN ORDINANCE, Convention, entitled "an ordinance to provide for a

Be it ordained, That the ordinance passed at the present sion entitled "an ordinance to provide for a Board of ims" ratified on the 8th day of June, 1861, be and the same is hereby so amended and modified, as to provide that the said Board of Claims shall report the result of their action on such claims as they may allow to the General Assembly, at its next session, and that the General Assembly is hereby authorized to pass finally on such allowed claims and make provision for their immediate payments; and tha all such claims as may not be reported to and passed upon by the General Assembly shall be reported to the Convenon at its adjourned session in November for the final ac-

Read three times and passed. June 28th, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS, Pres of the Convention. WALTER L. STEELE, Sec'y. L. C. EDWARDS, Ass't. Sec'y.

An Indian Legend -The following Indian legend relative to the spirit home of Washington is from Morgan's League of the Iroquois. It is curious, as showing the estimation in Gallagher, Neil Howell, Calvin Howell, Calvin Harpnett, Thomas Waren, N G Waren of the Iroquois. It is curious, as showing the estimation in which the lather of his country was held by this singular people, and their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of the Iroquois their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of their idea of foure felicity; "Among the mode of the iroquois when you can no longer make use of your arms. Then duois there is one which is worthy of particular notice. It there are no conditions—for there can be none, consistent to Washington. According to their present belief the present belief to when you can no longer make use of when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and the packet of the Iroquois when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and the packet of the Iroquois when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and the packet of the Iroquois when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and the packet of the Iroquois when you can no longer make use of one of war; that is, by being taken separately, and the packet of the Iroquois when you can no longer make use of when you can no longer make use of when you ca

were more exposed in severe measure than the other tribes in their alliance.

At this critical moment Washington interfered in their behalf, as the protector of Indian rights and the advocate of a policy then of the most enlightened justice and humanity. After his death, he was mourned by the Iroquois, as a benefactor of their race, and his memory was cherished with reverence and affection. A belief was spread among them that the Great Spirit had received, in a celestial residence in upon the plains of heaven, the only white man whose deed had entitled him to the heavenly favor. Just at the entrance of heaven, is a wall enclosure, the ample grounds of which are laid with avenues and shaded walks. Within is a spacious mansion, constructed in the shape of a fort. Every object that could please a cultivated taste renders it a happy dwelling-place for the immortal Washington. The faithful Indian as he enters heaven, passes the enclosure. He py dwelling-place for the immortal Washington. The faith-ful Indian as he enters heaven, passes the enclosure. He sees the illustrious inmate as he walks to and fro in quiet meditation. But no word passes his lips. Dressed in his uniform, and in a perfect state of felicity, he is destined to remain throughout eternity in the solitary enjoyment of the celestial residence prepared for him by the great Spirit.

DEEP RIVER AGAIN .- We have been informed by a riend who has just returned from the Coalfields on Deep River, that his expectations were more than realized. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Jones, late of Harper's Ferry, but now connected with the Arsenal nere. Mr. Jones, our informant says, is a first class echanic, very intelligent, and carried into the invesigation the practical knowledge and experience of years By January, he thinks the rebellion will be entirely in the iron business. He thinks the coal equal to the best quality of Cumberland coal, that it is easily mined, and must be a source of immense revenue to the State, and reward to those who energetically and systematically set to work in its development.

Mr. Jones thinks the iron ore (with the aid of a Refinery, costing not more than \$100) can be made to

Washington, but act on the defensive. Lieut. Tomp-kins and command are safe at Alexandria.

New York Times.

Skin might near Alexandria.

Higgison Hancock, Esq, an honorary member of the Governor's Guard, returned to this city yesterday from Manassas Junction. We regret to say that he confirms the reported death of Sergeant Henry Hancs, of that company, in a conflict with the enemy, near Alexandria, on Sunday night last. From Mr. Hancock, and others who arrived yesterday, we have received statements of the affair, which can be relied upon.

It appears that Mr. Hanes, in company with a detachment of twenty-nine and two guides, started from their camp on Friday evening last, in the direction of Alexandria. They continued their observations for a day or two, gradually drawing nearer to the Federal outposts. We are informed that by some means they obtained the countersign of the enemy, and so Sunday night actually passed three of his pickets, and got withing a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach in a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach in a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here our detach is a mile and a half of Alexandria. Here

No REPENTANCE -- No PEACE .- Have you eve

heard of the great clock of St. Paul's in London? At nid-day, in the roar of business, when carriages and carts, and wagons, and omnibuses go rolling through the streets, how many never hear that great clock strike unless they live very near it! But when the work of the day is over, and the roar of business has passed away—when men are gone to sleep, and silence reigns in London—then at twelve, at one, at two, at three, at

1. Not to erect any masked batteries.
2. Not to put any batteries anywhere without giving three weeks notice.

3. Not to fire into regiments riding on railway trains in the Rebel States.
4. Not to touch det

Military Maxims of Napole Tents are injurious to health. It is much better for

arged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
n, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

mand. When, therefore, you are carrying on hostilities

against a single power only, you should have but one army, acting on one line, and led by one commander. The effect of discussing, making a show of talent, and calling councils of war, will be what the effect of these things has been in every age : they will end in the adoption of the most pusillanimous, or (if the expression be preferred) the most prudent measures, which in war are almost uniformly the worst that can be adopted. True wisdom, so far as a general is concerned,

consists in energectic determination. There are certain things in war, of which the comander alone comprehends the importance. Nothing but his superior firmness and ability can subdue and armount all difficulties.

To authorize generals and officers to lay down their arms by virtue of a special capitulation, under any other circumstances than when they constitute the garrison of a fortified place, would unquestionably be attended with dangerous consequences. To open this door to cowards, to men wanting in energy, or even to misguided brave men, is to destroy the military spirit of the nation. An To amend an ordinance passed at the present Session of this extraordinary situation requires extraordinary resolution. The more obstinate the resistance of an armed body, the more chances it will have of being succored or of forcing a passage. How many things apparently impossible, have nevertheless been performed by reso-

lute men who had no alternative but death! No sovereign, no people, no general, can be secure, if the officers are permitted to capitulate on the field and lay down their arms by virtue of an agreement favoraole to themselves and to the troops under their command, but opposed to the interests of the remainder of the To withdraw from peril, themselves, and thus ender the position of their comrades more dangerous, is nanifestly an act of baseness. Such conduct ought to be proscribed, pronounced infamous, and punishable with leath. The generals, officers, and soldiers who, in a battle, have saved their lives by capitulating, ought to be lecimated. He who commands the arms to be surrendered, and they who obey him, are alike traitors, and de

serve capital punishment. There is but one honorable way of being made a pris-

chief of the staff. A general of artillery should be acquainted with al

the operations of the army, as he is obliged to supply the different divisions of which it is composed, with arms and ammunition. His communications with the artillery officers at the advanced posts should keep him informed of all the movements of the troops, and the management of his great park must be regulated by this information. To reconnoitre rapidly defiles and fords to obtain guides that can be relied upon; to interrogate the cler-

gyman and the postmaster; to establish speedily an un-derstanding with the inhabitants; to send out spies; to seize the letters in the mails, translate and make an ab quiries of the general-in-chief on his arrival with the whole army;—such are the duties which come within the sphere of a good general of an advanced post. Commanders-in-chief are to be guided by their own experience or genius. Tactics, evolutions, the science of the engineer & the artillery officer, may be learned from treatise, but generalship is acquired only by experience and the study of the campaigns of all great captains.

Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, and Frederic, as also Alexander, Hannibal, and Caesar, have all acted on the same principles. To keep your forces united, to be vulnerable at no point, to bear down with rapidity upon important points, these are the principles which insure victory.

It is by the fear which the reputation of your arms inspires, that you maintain the fidelity of your allies, and the obedience of conquered nations.

We call particular attention to the interval between the date of the letter of the Havre Chamber of Commerce and the Minister's reply. In this interval, he saw our Commissioners. We likewise invite our readers' attention to the significant phrase, "old American Union;" evidently the French Government regards it as a thing that was. Recognition of us will soon follow. Our private letters inform us the French Government sent the last week in May, a steam frigate, or steam corvette, and a steam brig, to reinforce their squadron in our Gulf, and three additional steam frigates were to sail early in June.—N. O. Picagune.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Prayer to be used during the present crisis in the congregations of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, according to the discretion of the ministers, by Bishop Meade:

Oh most powerful and glorious Lord God of Hests, who sitteth on thy throne judging right, look down upon us, thine inhappy creatures, now engaged in fearful war. O God! it is in thine own hands to judge between us and our enemics! We harleye that our cause in right tone in the sint the

such heartest sorrow for sin, and such lively later in thy Jon Jesus Christ, as may, in a short time, do the work of many days; that among the praises which thy saints and holy angels shall sing to thy honor through eternal ages, it may be to thy unspeakable in rey that thou hast saved them from eternal death, and made them partakers of everthem from eternal death, and made them partakers of ever-lasting life. We pray thee, also, O God of Love, for our enemies, not for vengeance, but for mercy. Turn away their anger from us, and lead them back in safety to their own homes. Make us ever hereafter to dwell together as brethren of one great family, and may our whole land be a praise among the nations of the earth.

Hear us, God of Mercy, in these our prayers—for our-selves, our defenders and foes, and for the whole human family—and grant that wars may cease to the end of the world, for the sake of thy Son Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, to whom be praise for ever and ever.

August 1st, 1859.

death of John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina. Gov. Ellis had gone to the Virginia Springs for the Troops. The "State Troops" consist of eight regirestoration of his health, never robust, and recently imments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Artillery, paired by close confinement to his official duties, render- Engineers and ordnance, these three latter branches of ed more arduous and responsible by the present pecu- the service being consolidated. The Cavalry we learn liar position of the country.

The virtual outbreak of hostilities, consequent upon three field batteries sent to Virginia, to wit: Moore's We presume Mr. Northrop has some more hay for Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April found battery, from Wilmington, Ramsour's from Raleigh and Governor Ellis prostrated in health, sick almost unto Brem's from Charlotte. The two first are believed to death, but unwilling to yield. In that state, lying on be under orders—we do not know about the last. a sofa in his office, he dictated his noble reply to Lincoln's insolent demand for North Carolina troops to ments, and they form rather too slowly to suit the times, coerce the South,-he ordered the occupation of the or comport with the character of the State and its real forts, he rallied the military spirit of the State.

Ever since, a dying man, he has stood like a martyr at the stake, concealing as far as possible his sufferings. and dying, we honestly believe a martyr to his devotion to the cause of the South. He was a true North Carolinian, a brave man, a noble patriot.

John W. Ellis was, we think, about forty-one years of age-a native of the old county of Rowan. The duties of the office devolve upon Mr. Clark, President of the Senate. - Daily Journal, 8th inst.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—This document is before our readers. It has one recommendation. It is comparatively short. The first part of the message has already been laid before the public in a telegraphic synopsis. coln actually affects to believe that a majority of the same men who may have been appointed. prople in North Carolina are in favor of his government, but are kept down by the minority. If he is earnestly beg of all our volunteer companies to main equally accurate upon other facts, his message must be tain their organization and drill-to perfect the lattera precious document.

our table a neatly bound and printed book of 360 pages, subjugation or extermination. Scott is weaving his entitled " A Manual of Infenery and Rifle Tactics, with web of strategy around his native State, and his count-Honors paid by the Troops, Inspections - Reviews, & colless hordes are pouring down upon her borders, while Abridged and compiled by Col. Wm. H. Richardson, active preparations are making to harry the coasts of Vaginia M litary Institute, Richmond Va. Published soldlers and sailors to venture their precious lives in or-

conciseness. It is simply an abridgment and compila.

APPLES .- We had on our table this morning a lot of their lives. very fine Apples, presented to us by Mr. Sykes, of ton Light Infantry. They were beautiful to look upon the war. Virginia is called upon for three thousand add and pleasant to the smell, and glorious to be eaten, for raised in Brunswick. Why should we buy apples from regiments. The desire is very urgent to get the North

go through all the turmoil and risk of revolution for being under orders and all getting along. Well, the nothing, we must be prepared to avail ourselves of all sooner the better. Their delay will afford time to have the advantages which our changed position may offer to them well drilled we suppose. It is understood that us. We must be willing to manufacture for ourselves, the regiments under orders are for Manassas Junction or else do without the superfluities that our industry where no doubt they will have a chance to see service. and ingenuity do not enable us to produce. We must import for ourselves all that it may be necessary to im-calling for the three thousand volunteers for the war in port, and not pay tribute to others, whether they go un-gaccordance with the requisition of the President. These der the name of friends or of enemies.

never to be lost sight of under any circumstances, nor service. for the briefest period of time. They are the considerations that lead us, much as we deprecate war, much as We trust that that body will make provision whereby, we regret the dire necessity which has compelled the in the event of further requisitions being made for troops. Southern States to engage in it, rather to dread than for the Confederate service, the Governor can issue his to desire an early peace. A peace patched up now would be but a hellow truce—a thing not worth having. The time may come, however, when a permanent, as the President may specify. The companies to rena durable and an advantageous peace can be made.—Edezyous at certain convenient points, be formed into reshe can safely make peace. Until that that time comes officer, as our regiment of Mexican volunteers was.war is the less dangerous condition of the two.

The Paris correspondent of the New York News says, that the French Government will loan the Confederate States one hundred million dollars. The security is to be good and sufficient.

Perhaps this may be all so, but the thing appears to us to be rather apocryphal, especially as the same account speaks of certain preferences and immunities to be granted to France as the price of her assistance. We trust that no such entangling alliances will ever be entered into by the Confederate States.

The Confederate Loan.

For the information of those who may desire to in vest in the securities of the Confederate States, we publish the law under which the loan advertised in the Journal is authorized, together with the provision for securing the prompt payment of interest and the final

extinguishment of the whole debt: AN ACT

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorised, at any time within twelve months after the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the Confederate States, a sum not exceeding in the credit of the control of the public service may require to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law for the support of the government and for the defences of the

rized, by the consent of the President of the Confederate states, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds n such sums as are hereinafter mentioned for the amoun and the said certificates of stock or bonds, shall be ma ayable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of september pext; and the interest thereon shall be pai -annualty, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, he treasury, and such other place as the Secretary of the reasury may des goale. And to the bonds which shall be sued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semiassued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semi-annual interest which may accrue, which coupons may be signed by officers to be appointed for the purpose by the Becretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

EC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day September next, the Confederate States may pay up any rtion of the bonus or stocks, upon giving three months previous put lic notice, at the seat of government of the satticular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and lace of payment; and from and after the time so appoint d, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

SEC. 4 The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued such form and for such amounts as may be determined the secretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or chivered under such regulations as he may establish. But me of them shall be for a loop of the star deliver. none of them shall be for a less sum than firty dollars; and shall report to Congress at its next session, a statemen in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loar may have been made, and all expenses attending the same transfers this account to C, a note shaver, and B, abshall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one eighth of one cent per pound, on all cotton in the raw state exported from the contederate States; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the due payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section: Provided, bowever, That the interest coupons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on catton. Provided ceivable in payment of the export duty on cotton: Provide end, the said export duty shall cease and determine.

APPROVED, 28th February, 1861.

thousand originally provided for by the acts of the brought to this market. pecial session of the Legislature, and of thousands upon is made up. The artillery will soon be. There will be own hay is one staple.

The difficulty then is with the infantry regienthusiasm in the cause.

mainly lay in the action of the Legislature creating two Hunter, formerly Light House Inspector here, but now different classes of service, two corps differing in their in the Virginia Navy, or that of the Confederate term of service and in their mode of organization as States, we hardly know which. The captain looks well, apparent to all, but it was not so apparent at the time ber of sailors with which to go after the vandals that place ourselves upon the vantage ground of experience, sign of starving us out. Good sailors will find a good and judge of action honestly taken anterior to the occurrence of the circumstances upon which that experience is based.

We think that all can now see that the original call ought to have been made for a homogeneous force of Of the part not so communicated it may be sufficient to "Volunteers for the war," and not for an inharmonious say that Mr. Lincoln asks for four hundred thousand force with conflicting claims for men and encouragemen and four hundred millions of dollars for the purpose ment. This we say after having seen how the thing of subduing the South. That he denies and scouts the works and not with any view of finding fault. Someidea of State sovereignty. He asserts that the Union how men like better to have not simply the real but the was anterior to the States, and that the States are the apparent liberty of choice. They like to be volunteers creatures of the Union instead of the Union being the in name as well as in fact. They will seldom enlist creature of the States. There then follows a long de when they can volunteer. They like to choose their gression after the rail-splitter fashion about a fair start, own officers rather than have them appointed, even when and the people, and all that sort of thing. Mr. Lin-sif left to themselves they would have chosen the very

Under these circumstances then, we would first, most not to think of disbending on any account. More mer VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL.—Mr. Whitaker has laid on must be had. Abraham Lincoln's message breathes only Graduate and formerly Assistant Instructor of Tactics, the South as soon as the season will permit Northern der to take our lives or liberties. They are to confis-From a slight examination we are inclined to think cate us all at any rate, to render us forever disqualified that this book will be found useful from its plainness and from holding any office of honor trust or profit, and so on. Our military companies must not think of disband-about three hundred and twenty millions for the fiscal keep clear of the steamers, and indeed of United State ing if they would not subject the State to risk which year ending in June next. He wants about a million a they would be the first to save her from at the hazard

President Davis makes a fresh call for volunteers for fill all the regiments, and we understand that four of the IF WE WOULD BE INDEED INDEPENDENT, and not eight infantry regiments are now ready, three of them

> Our Legislature will meet on the fifteenth of August proclamation calling for volunteers for the war or for such definite term not to exceed the duration of the war This will dispense with the necessity for the cumbrou and expensive machinery of Army and Navy Depart ments, Appointments, Quarter Masters General, and now that the State has completed her arrangements with the only war making authority, the Confederate Con-

> Unless the Legislature does something before the 20th of August there will be a general disbandment of our plunteer torce, and it will be hard to get the same men ature take the thing fairly in hand and a large number of those who have volunteered for twelve months will volunteer" for the war, although they might not like

the idea of enlisting. To raise money for the support of the Government, and to it was, and he has been laying his plans deeply, and provide for the defence of the Confederate States of Amer. concentrating a large force. We must not permit misinderstandings or divisions to creep in, or we are lost .-Our volunteers who are at any time willing to sacrific their lives for the cause, must be willing to sacrific be borrowed as aforesaid, to be signed by the Register to repel all invasion, for we know not, as the tide of the Treasury; war rolls on who may be forced to buffet with its record war rolls on, who may be forced to buffet with its waves

> WE LEARN by a private letter received by a gentle man here from a friend in Raleigh, that on Friday las the Supreme Court decided the stay-law to be null and void, as being opposed to that provision of the Consti ution alike of the United and Confederate States which says, that no State shall pass an ex post facto law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

a soldier who is sacrificing much for his country. A, ent on State service is ruined for the benefit of an end my and, some people would say, a blood-sucker. We say at once that this thing won't do. The people will be apt to take it into their own hands.

The Convention paltered over this thing. They said the existing law would not hold water. They admitted also, that when the debt and interest thereon, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be extinguished, or the sinking journed without doing anything or providing any subfund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that stitute. A sovereign Convention! A sovereign fiddlestick!

Hay!-We have, not on our table, but in our yard With an overflowing enthusiasm, exhibiting itself in cone of the finest bales of as nice hay as we want to see he tender of thousands of volunteers above the twenty or smell. It is far superior to any Northern hay

It was raised by Isaac Northrop, Esq., on his trac housands above the number which the Confederate on Eagle Island, nearly opposite his mill, at the lower The telegraph brings us the painful intelligence of the Government will accept, we still find that there is a difficult of town. The hay is well cured and is made of culty in filling up the ranks of the ten regiments of State clover and herd's grass mainly. There appear to be n

> people will only do it. We must work ourselves wholy independent of the North and the making of all our

As we know it will get into some papers, we may as well state that Lieut. Crossan of the North Carolina Navy made another fine capture on Friday or Saturday. He got hold of another sugar vessel and carried her into

We have said before that we believed the mistakes WE HAD the pleasure this morning of seeing captain t was made, and we cannot, therefore, fairly presume to are enterrupting our commerce with the laudable dechance. Those who know where such can be found will no doubt confer a favor by informing captain Hunter. Daily Journal, 8th tnst.

> OUR LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY, which had been i camp for some weeks past, left here vesterday for Raleigh, carrying their battery of six brass guns with them as also their artillery horses, fine serviceable animals, We have not as yet been able to procure a list of the

APT. A. D. MOORE'S CO. E .- CORPS ARTILLERY Captain-A. D. Moore. Senr. 1st Lieutenant - John A. Baker. Junior 1st ... O. G. Parsley, jr Senr. 2d ... John O. Miller. O. G. Parsley, jr. John O. Miller.

We have seen it stated, but we do not now recolle where, that one or more Companies of Artillery from North Carolina would be sent to Suffelk. Va. Daily Journal, 8th inst.

WE NOTICE that the steamer Winslow, under the command of Lieut. Crossen is spoken of in some of the posed to be disposed to turn State's evidence, and it is papers as a privateer steamer. This is a mistake. She s a public armed vessel belonging to and in the service of the State of North Carolina, in which service Lieut, sufficiency of evidence, as all the officers and crew speak Crossan holds a regular commission. The Winslow has of the capture as an ordinary business transaction—ac recently made three valuable captures.

They seem likely to have a "good time" of it at the North in the way of debts and taxes. Lincoln asks for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money, for the purpose of subjugating the South, and his Secretary of the Treasury thinks that he must have able to get away from any sailing ship, and he meant to day for his republican government.

ARKANSAS.—The following letter to the Editors of the Journal from a citizen of North Carolina, now se iberty of giving it, inasmuch as it contains ro details or references of a merely personal or private character. gentlemanly-looking man. or at least none calculated to render its publication im-

CAMDEN, (ARK.,) June 27th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Dear Sirs: I have thought that you would like to hear irectly from Arkansas. I have settled in this place, which the largest commercial town in the State. All kinds of sfully aroused, and will do her part in the present and coming struggle nobly. The war spirit in this State is so high, and the people are so eager to engage in the fight, alled for. A report was put in circulation some weeks ago hat the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I assure 60,000 votes, but I am confident that 75,000 eni. McCulloch is in command at Fort Smith, and is now Crops are very good of all kinds. The Wheat crop was

ood rain we will be perfectly independent so far as provi

service for his State. It does my soul good to read of the noble conduct of the North Carolina "boys" at the Bethel engagement. I intend to write you a long letter soon, and you a full description of men and things in Arkansas mony wishes for your success and happiness, I am

A CARD

To the voters of New Hanover County: Having felt it my duty to resign the seat which I held in the Convention, a proper respect for your good opinion renatter may subject me to the reproach of being too fastinind the great truth: That any people who would preserve heir rights must strictly hold their public servants within he limits of the authority conferred on them.

CAN A PRESIDENT DECLARE WAR? - We notice that our Abolition cotemporaries failed to notice in their columns the proceedings had last Tuesday in the case of he seized schooner Crenshaw in the U.S. District Court of this City. The significant language made use retofore—was, perhaps, unpalatable to our war demonstrated the legal point that the blockade of the Southern ports is without any lawful sanction, since the lockade is an act of war, and the President of the Uni-

The United States steamer Harriet Lane, from For-ress Monroe, arrived at New York on Tuesday, with six invalids from the flag-ship Minnesota, the master, Byers, and three seamen of the prize brig Hattie Jackson, and the officers and nine of the crew of the priva-teer Savannah. The following particulars we copy from the Evening Post:

The Harriet Lane comes to the Brooklyn Navy Yar o replace her present armament with more effective or-She is now armed with three 32's, and for 4's, and one 12-pound gun. A long range rifled gun eight inch, capable of throwing an elongated shell of one hundred and twenty pounds, and whose range is said to be five miles, has been prepared for the Harriet Lane, and will be put on board. The gun is now at Gover nor's Island. With this gun forward, and, as Capt. Fauce desires, four rifled 24's or 32's aft, the Harriet Lane will become one of the most serviceable vess

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH. The news that the Harriet Lane had brought a portion of the crew of the privateer Savannah attracted a onsiderable number of visitors to the Navy Yard this morning. The vessel, however, lay in the stream nea the buoy, and access to the vessel was somewhat diffi-cult. By the courtesy of Captain Faunce one of our reporters went on board, and had an interview with the prisoners. The officers were on the deck att, sitting in side of a temporary shelter formed from a mainsail, and "were having a good time." They were unconfined.-The crew were on the starboard side of the upper deck well as in their names. Of course this mistake is now is full of energy and determination, and wants any num sitting on a long bench by the side of the wheel house They were all handcuffed, but wore no other irons.

THE OFFICERS. The captain of the privateer Savannah calls himse I'. Harrison Baker. He says that he was born in Philadelphia, and is now thirty-seven years old. He is tall, full-bearded, by no means repulsive looking man and was neatly dressed in a suit of blue flannel. has lived in Charleston for a long time, and has "fo lowed the sea," more or less, for the past fifteen years He is great on precedents. Everything that he has done has been, to use his own language, "as privateers usually do," thus: He took out his letters and intend ed to make a short cruise, say thirty days, after the usual custom of privateers; the men were to share according o rank in the proceeds of prizes captured ("as privateers," &c), and the prizes taken were to be sent into the nearest port and delivered to "the Confederate Prize Commissioners," who would decide as to their disposal.

His crew were generally shipped by an agent and sent on board. He knew a few of the men, and the best of them were sent in with the first and only prize captured—the brig Joseph, from Cardenas | Our re porter noted with some surprise the frankness with which Captain Baker spoke of his affairs, particularly with regard to the prize Joseph. It will be remember ed that the Perry brought one of the crew, who is sur upon his testimony mainly, with regard to the Joseph that the District Attorn y looks for a conviction of the prisoners. There will be no difficulty in obtaining ding to "the usual enstom of privateers."]

The captain was very curious to know what "th people of New York thought of him." He says that h s not over and above anxious about his present condi tion as a prisoner. He has done nothing more than "i usual." &c. " If we had had the right sort of a crew we should have got away from the Perry." His vessel was

The prisoner, Geo. Knickerbocker, brought by the Perry, claims to be a New Yorker and to have been impressed. Baker says he shipped with him as George Livingston, and received \$20 as an advance at the time not his shipment.

nor does he look like one, but appears, as he says, like a man brought up in business-a delicate handed, rather

The sailing-master, Henry C. Howland, is a North Carolina man, 28 years old, and a sailor. The purser of the Savannah, C. S. Passallaigue, in

oung South Carolinian, "only 19 years old," a decidedly good looking, well behaved young tellow, who has been a mailing clerk and assistant book keeper in the Charleston Mercury office. This is his first cruise as purser of a privateer.

The general appearance of these four men was favorable. They had nothing of the desperate or even rowdy look that would naturally attach to men in their pro fession. The officers of the Lane spoke of them as quiet and well-behaved, and the prisoners desired to return their grateful thanks for the kindness extended to then by the officers both of the Perry and Harriet Lane. Minnesota they were strictly confined, and were not aland a single sentinel kept guard over them. Their communication with each other was unrestrained, and they were well fed and kindly treated "as prisoners of war.

It is said that a short time ago a motion in the Br sh Parliament to recognize our independence was post easioned some upeasiness among some of our people take occasion to say that this postponement furnish es, under the circumstances, no ground for uneasine

whatever. On the contrary, it shows, when fully un derstood, a purpose on the part of the British Govern ment to which we cannot object. There is a commercial treaty between the Government the United States and that of Great Britain. By herever these ports may be. It is not like the treaty between the United States and Japan, by which w were restricted to one or two ports in Japan. On the contrary, it embraces every port in the Empire of Britain upon whose vast possessions "the sun never sets. and every port within the territorial jurisdiction of the

United States. All these ports of the one are by the treaty open to the ships of the other, and the treaty between nations, it is clear that it cannot be altered o ports, say of England alone; and, in like manner, the Inited States would commit a like outrage were she to the United States-say to the ports of New York an Boston, or any other less number than the whole. This results necessarily from the fact that by the contract between them, each has a right to enter all the ports of the other, subject only to such restrictions as are im-

must sell to us her cotton goods and such other sup Now, Great Britain can carry on this trade with the

in such a way as to subject ber to no imputation as a law-breaker. We cannot expect her to violate any well established usage of nations for our benefit, especially when she can do us the same amount of good and violate no law whatever.

Let us suppose that Great Britain were now to ack The importance of the question and the necessity for taking the formal preliminaries of pleading to bring it properly before the Court, induced the postponement of the argument until next week, when it is possible the President may find that his endeavors to play the dictator are destined to encounter still further rebukes from the only safeguard of their liberties and property left to the unhappy people of this country—an independent judiciary.—New York News, 24th alt.

To find out the necessity for thus, under present circumstances, there is no act by either Government showing that they differ in opicion as to the territorial limits of the United States, and not the only safeguard of their liberties and property left to trade. Her right to trade includes all the ports of the United States, and, by the law of nations, she may, diciary.—New York News, 24th alt.

the unhappy people of this country—an independent judiciary.—New York News, 24th ult.

To find out the number of children in a street, commence beating a drum. To find out the number of idle mence beating a drum of the united States the street, we long may Great Britain claim as a great of the united States, and, by the law of nations, and the united States in the united States and the united States and the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the united States are not of the united States and the united States are not of the uni

hat we are part of the United States for one purpose include it to that extent until Great Britain shall by solemn act admit that we are a separate people, and no longer any part of the United States. This being the case, is it not clear that Great Britain has now the right enter our ports in accordance with her contract with the United States, and that she preserves that right so long as she stands upon that treaty? Is it not equally clear that she cuts herself off from the benefit of that treaty the very moment she recognizes us as a separate and independent nation? And if so, is there not a very good reason for the postponement of a recognition of our independence by her? That reason becomes stronger when we bear in mind that it is a part of her policy, and, indeed, a principle recognized by the usages of war, to respect a blockade when effective. Now, though Lincoln can not effectively blockade our whole seaboard yet he probably has force enough to make such block-ade of our cotton ports; in which event Great Britain must either abandon her trade with us, or in violation

of national usage, force the blockade. Great Britain does not wish to do either. She neith er wants to abandon her trade with us, nor to force the blockade. She will therefore, for the present, stand upon her treaty rights, and will, if necessary to the full enjoyment of those rights, open her way ports at the cannon's mouth; and this she can, and violate no law, and in doing it will do us the greatest possible service. If she force the blockade (as she lawfully may until she shall present us to the world as a separate people from the United States) she would buy all our surplus and supply us with all the munitions of war. Peace would ow in a mouth, and with it a recognition of our independence, and all the blessings we are toiling for. It may be asked, if this be the correct view, why loes not Great Britain at once force the blockade? To

this several answers may be given : 1. There is now but little use in forcing the blockade nasmuch as now we have but little to sell, and of course

have but little means to buy what she has to sell. 2. She would rather not excite the abolition ment among her own people by precipitate action that might be construed as an act friendly to us and hostile to our enemies; she will, therefore, wait until our cotton is ready for export, and then you may expect to hear the thunder of her guns should the blockade con-J. O. H.

Robeson Co ._ 12 months Volunteers.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS T. D. Love, Captain.
A. A. McIver, 1st Lieutenant.
H. McFachen, 2nd do.
Harrison Powell, 3rd do. NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. A. P. McKinnon, Orderly Sergeant. John Liles, 3rd N. N. Clark. 4th O. Regan, 5th do. Dr. J. L. McLean, Quarter Master. D. B. McLean, 1st Corporal. A. McW. Leach, 2nd do.

John Regan, 3r	d do.
M. McIver. 4th	do.
PRIVATES.	
Alex. McGeachy,	P Dallas,
J N Gilchrist,	Addison McArn,
P D Brown,	J D McAllister,
T L Hussey,	John A Love,
J T Ausley,	E Williamson,
RA Love,	T H Davis,
N Levingston,	John Little,
D H Smith,	R J McNair,
J W Conoley	J A DeVane,
W S Johnson,	J C Smith,
C S Ray,	J L Ennis,
Alex Parham,	F Broadwell,
D E McBryde,	H Barfield,
N A McNeill,	J B McCallum,
J A McDarmaid,	D W Gra! am,
W J Tyson,	Owen Tatum,
W J Davis,	Wm Wilson,
R J McEachen,	D C Kiplaw,
A A McLean,	A J Kinlaw,
W C Conoley,	G M White,
E Graham,	Isaac Wilkens,
T Bethea	D M Campbell,
J B Person,	Rich'd M White,
J N Currie,	N A Smith,
J H Baker,	D A McGoogan,
W J Regan,	A A McNeill,
J N McMillan,	J A Southerland,
N D P McGeachy,	Ralph Howell,
W D Regan,	P M White,
J A Campbell,	Morgan Russ,
John A Campbell,	J L Wilson,
J N McLean,	Aerial M White,
A G Tyson,	W R White,
James Lannen,	A C McKinnon,
Hector Biggs,	D McCurrie,
S N Watson,	O Varnum,
D N Conoley,	H McNeill,
D P McEachen,	DPM Leme,
Jno McI McNeill,	W J Love.
G W McMillan, M McPhall,	W N Speights,
I P Concley	John Smith,
J P Conoley, J P Bethea	Z B Wi son.
A H Gulbreath,	O M White,
W S Smith,	A M White.
w p pinien,	

Duplin County. At a specially called Court on the 4 h of July, to provid for the families of soldiers and equippage of those who had gone into service, the Chairman informed his Associate row from the Banks in Wilmington the sum of four thousand dollars, and that he disburse said amount under the advise

and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin State Rights Association, called the meeting to order. In the absence of the Secretary, John J. Whitehead, Esq., was re-

or the consideration of the meeting what he called "a sor-er," or in other words, an absolute Southern Declaration of Independence, and called for the voice of his country men on the occasion. Col. W. J. Houston at once and hap pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged to speak on other matters during the day, William E. Hill Esq., was called upon, who told in strong and thrilling language the position of our people in connection with our heretofore Northern brethren, and at the lose of his speech the declarations or resolutions at his the preamble by the consent of the mover and unanim

o hereby adopt and ordain the following resolves, viz:

1st Resolved, That whosoever do directly or indirectly as or abet in any manner or way, or by any means the oppo-sition to the institutions of the South, and especially the institutions and rights of North Carolina, are our recognised

patronize, any and every institution pro; osed by our own people, which is or may be established for our general pros-perity, and that our patronage shall be exclusively confined to our homes, our people and to those who think and act

with us.
On motion of Abner M. Faison, Esq., it is ordered that the Clerk of this Court upon being furnished with the same, record on the minutes of the Court the proceedings of a Southern States Rights Meeting held at Warsaw during the month of February last, together with these proceedings, and file the original resolutions, &c., in the Clerk's Office.

JAMES DICKSON, President.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SPEAKS HIS SENTIMENTS .- The Editor of the Lexing.

ties to arrest us, with some other Democratic editors, as traitors, simply because, in the language of that enlightened journal, we "are very busy just at this time, beaping abuse and harsh epithets upon the head of r. Lincoln." This is the only complaint against us. blockade is an act of war, and the President of the United States has not the power to declare war, which power is vested in Congress alone.

There being no war and no blockade, in contemplation of law, Mr. Lord demanded the release of the tobacco captured on board the Crenshaw, the property of his clients.

Which is trade with us by virtue of it.—

By such recognition of us, she would at once cut herself off from the advantages of a treaty on which she must and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln makes one trade with us as heretofore. This is especially true, so and, moreover, upon that basis there are four thousand of the best traitors in Fulton county the sun in heaven as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

There being no war and no blockade, in contemplation of law, Mr. Lord demanded the release of the tobacco captured on board the Crenshaw, the property of as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

There being no war and no blockade, in contemplation of us, she would at once cut herself off from the advantages of a treaty on which she must and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln makes one at traitor, we are as full of treason as an egg is of meat; and, moreover, upon that basis there are four thousand of the best traitors in Fulton county the sun in heaven as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

There being no war and no blockade, in contemplation of us, she would at once cut herself with a distinct of the distinct of the defendence of the distinct of the distinct of the contemplation of us, she would at once cut herself with us and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln."

This is the only complaint against us, and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln. This is the only complaint against us, and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln makes one at the complaint against us, and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln makes one at the complaint against us, and we plead guilty! If to detest Lincoln. lican State authorities for the purpose of crushing out free speech! We are willing to be sacrificed upon that altar; and rather than live under a military despotism, such as is invoked by the Republican, we had rather see the State of Illinois running ten feet deep in

rather see the State of Illinois running ten feet deep in human gore, and her last inhabitant drowned in the red flood! "Give us liberty or give us death!"

We would advise Lincoln's minions to give that Editor a wide berth. He will be a dangerous man to encounter in exciting times like the present. When the only alternatives are liberty or death he will fight desperately for the former before he will submit to the latter.—Patersburg Express.

When the assault on Fort Sumter, or their grown in the assault on Fort Sumter, or their grown in the assault on Fort Sumter, or their grown in the assault on Fort Sumter, or their grown is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat the convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, the convention and the leading men of the State not members of either, in mediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

DEMAND FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AND FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS of DOLLARS

Fellow-critzens of the senate and House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. anthorized by the coaling of the present Presidential term, four to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States found to be generally suspended within the Several States found to be generally suspended within the Post Office Units of the Post Office Lordinary Control of the Post Office Lor of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, ana and Florida, excepting those of the Post Office I

ment.

Within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only fort Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. Carolina.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition.

The ferts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either sieged or menaced by warlike preparations; and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as, perhaps, ten to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had fles had somenow round that the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been

eized for the same object. The navy was scattered in disseized for the same object. The lary was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it w thin the immediate reach of the Govarnment. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those esigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the dovernment. Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the pur-

pose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In acordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring these States respected from the National Union. ively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognion, sid and intervention from foreign powers. imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end become

This choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and prop erty not already wrested from the Government, and to ollect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, disease ion and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails at Governmen

expense to the very people who were resisting the Gov. ernment, and it gave repeated pledges against any disurbance to any of the people or any of their rights. Of all that a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forborne without which it was deemed possible to keep the Government of On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full

day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War, Department on the 4th of March was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that re aforcements could not be thrown into that fort within he time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding posses on of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their meme anda on the subject were made enclosures of Maio Anderson's letter.

The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. Gen. Scott. who at once concurred with Gen. Anderson in opinion. On however, he took full time, consulting with officers both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such afficient force was then at the control of the Government, r could be raised and brought on the ground within the me when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. a purely military point of view, this red etting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believe ances would be ut erly ruinous; that the necessity any it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy abolden its adversaries, and go far to ensure to the latte a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it woul e reached, Fort Pickens might be reinto ced.

This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would tter enable the country to accept the avacuation of Fort numter as a military necessity. An order was at once irected to be sent for the landing of the troops from the teamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route

week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itsel as that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which ves el the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, act nd of the existence of which the present Administrati o vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had used to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis could be reached at Fort Suniter, was in n the latter-named fort.

ment had, a few days before, commenced preparing an ex-pedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort mter, which expedition was intended to be ultimated used or not, according to circum tances. The stronges As had been intended in this contingency, it was also re

might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there

bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate diss

tous sophistry, as that the world should not be able to mis understand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its sur

hether a constitutional Republic or Democracy, a doversent of the people by the same people, can or cannot aintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic toes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control Administration and ording to organic law in any case, can always, upon the retences made in this case, or in other pretences, or aroll rarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus proteined the pretence of the proteined the p

and fatal weakness? Must a Government of necessity be too atrong for the liberties of its own people, or too wesk to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no This call was made, and the response of the country

most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the mosanguine expectation. Yet none of the states commoderabled slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State except Delaware, for regiments have

action—some of the being almost for the Union while in action—some of them being almost for the Union while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arganase, the Union sentiment was very nearly repressed and stenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkat perhaps the most important. A Convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the Capital of Virginia.

tal of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fa of Fort Sumter, many members of that majority well over to the disunion minority, and with them adopted the disunion minority and with them adopted the Union an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the University Whether this change was wrought by their great at proval of the assault on Fort Sumter, or their great

ke its nest within her borders, and this Gov. choice left but to deal with it where it

guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of and peaceful.

and freely pass supplies from among them. It is not contended that there is any express law for it; ctionists, which it could not do as an open and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to stroke, it would take all the trouble off the tuniust or absurd consequences.

The nation purchased with money the countries out of the stroke it would be a stroke of the st

ruggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity obligation to maintain the Unior favored it are doubtless loys very injurious in effect. Government, it may be

oint the insurrectionists announced their purpose.

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and, on the practice of privateering.

when all shall have seceded, none are left to pay the bebts. Is were made for volunteers to serve three years. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this

youd the constitutional competency of Con-

the first call for militia, it was considered a rize the commanding general, in proper cases sours. his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the scorpus; or, in other words, to arrest and deresort to the ordinary process and forms of viduals as he might deem dangerous to the This authority has purposely been exercised. e legality and propriety of what has been

tre questioned, and the attention of the cour alled to the proposition that one who is swor

propriety before this matter was acted upon laws which were required to be faith were being resisted, and failing of execu one-third of the States. Must they be a fail of execution, even had it been per by the use of the means necessary some single law, made in such extrem e citizen's liberty that practically it r the guilty than of the innocent, should, t extent, be violated? To state the ques ctly, are all the laws but one to go unexe Government itself go to pieces lest that

Government should be overthrown, when

self is silent as to which or who is cannot be believed th Congress could be call

now everywhere practically re

toreign powers, and a general sympathy with intormation in detail deemed necessary nt for your deliberation and action; while the d all the departments will stand ready to sup , or to commun cate new facts considered im

mest a short and a decisive one; that ye

was the debt of our revolution when w ars even a greater proportion to what it was Eurely each man has as

men and ten times the money .lior the work is abundant, and that it needs legislation to give it legal sanction and the utive to give it practical shape and efficien e greatest perplexities of the Government is ng troops faster than it can provide for the people will save their Government will do its part only indifferently

resent movement at the South be called seces a. The movers, however, well understoon . At the beginning, they knew they could beir treason to any respectable magnitude b ich implies violation of law. They knew the seed as much moral sense, and as much of de and order, and as much pride in and reverence ory and Government of their common country ivilized and patriotic people. They knew nake no advancement directly in the and nobie sentiments. Accordingly, they com an insidious debauching of the public mind ed an injurious sophism, which, if conceded by perfectly logical steps through all the in e complete destruction of the Union. The soph that any State of the Union may consistently al Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully an withdraw from the Union without the consent of

disgui e that the supposed right is to be exer or just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of the to thin to ment any notice. With rebellion outed, they have been drugging the public mine ction for more than thirty years, and until a have brought many good mento a willingness t gainst the Government the day after some as nen have enacted the farcical pretence of tak of the Union, who could have bee no such thing the day before.

hism derives much, perhaps the whole of rom the assumption that there is some Omni-Sacred Supremacy pertaining to a State, t of our Federal Union. Our States have neith-less power than that reserved to them in the he Constitution-no one of them ever having out of the Union. The original ones pass nion even before they cast off their Britis ependence; and the new ones each came int rect from a condition of dependence, except and even Texas, in its temporary independent ever designated a State. The new ones only ignation of States on coming into the Unio name was first adopted for the old ones in an claration of Independence.

in the limited United Colonies were declared to I independent States; but even then the obje to declare their independence of one and the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mi e and their mutual action, before, at the time and a abundantly show. The express plighting of ach and all of the original thirteen in the article eration, two years later, that the Union shall

, is most conclusive. never been States either in substance or in nam the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of its, asserting a claim of power to lawfully destro itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of th at the word, even, is not in the National Constituas is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. as gave up the character on coming into the Union, by the act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United les, and the laws and treaties of the United States, mad suance of the Constitution, to be for her the suprem

The States have their status in the Union, and they have other legal status. If they break from this, they car do so against law and by revolution. The Unio mselves separately, procured their independence an liberty, by conquest or purchase, the Union gave of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact, it feated them as States. Originally, some dependent colo-

shed military preparations vigorously forward nies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their state; they seized the United States armory, sold dependence for them and made them States, such as they are, and the navy-ya d at Gosport, near they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution hey received, perhaps invited into their State, independent of the Union.

troops, with their warlike appointments. Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed seceded States. They formally entered their Constitutions before they entered the Union, neverthe

Virginia have thus allowed this great insur-phowever mischievous or destructive; but at most, such only the nest within her borders, and this Gov- as were known in the world at the time as governments powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a governmental. the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in as a merely administrative power. This relative matter imed its protection. Those loyal citizens this of national power and State Rights, as a principle, is no bound to recognize and protect as being other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—the General Government; while whatever concern er States, so called—in fact, the Middle States whole—the General Government; while whatever concerns to which favour a policy which they called only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This ity; that is, the arming of those States to press is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national Constitution, in defining the boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is the disunion completed. Figuratively speak—not to be questioned. We are all bound by the defining, which are all bound by the defining. ir soil.

e disunion completed. Figuratively speak not to be questioned. We are all bound by the defining the two pulled in the principle with exact accuracy, is education of an impassable wall along without question. What is now combatted is the position ration; and yet not quite an impassable one that secession is consistent with the Constitution—is lawfur.

which several of these States were formed. Is it just that which, of all things they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The sire—feed them well and give them dismion nation paid very large sums, in the aggregate, I believe, nuggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity nearly one hundred millions, to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes.

Is it just that she shall now be off without consent o without making any return? The nation is now in debt for examoney applied to the benefit of these so called second that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and states, in common with the rest. Is it just, either, that y following this a proclamation was issued for closing creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the rts of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted ture of a blockade. So far all was believed to be to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall glead.

It is point the insurrectionists announced their purpos:

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shell have seeded a present patterns and when all shell have seeded a present patterns.

discharged, and also for large additions to the sage view of ours when we norrowed their money?

If we now recognize this doctrine, by allowing the secedand navy.

and navy.

> on. They have assumed to make a national Constitution of their own, in which necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in If they have discarded it, they hereby admit that on rinciple it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained it by their own construction of ones ey show that, to be consistent, they must secede from one other whenever they shall find it the easiest way of set ng their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust

The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure. If all the States, save one, should assert the rive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole ss of seceded politicians would at once deny the power nd denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State lights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the eceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed, they make point that the one, because it is a minority, may ghtfully do what the others, because they are a majori-

, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle

and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution and peaks from the preamble, calling itself, "We, the peo-It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a ma jority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps. South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is Smuch reason to believe that the Union men are the majorit d that disregarding the single law would in many, if not in every other one of the so-called second corve it? But it was not believed that this states. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any presented. It was not believed that any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election held in military

So large an army as the Government has now on foot wa never before known, without a soldier in it but who has taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether use ul or elegant, is known in the world. And there is scarcely ne from which could not be selected a President, a Cabinet. a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to

Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late much better the reason why the Government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be roken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon what principle it is that he does it; what better he likely to get in its stead—whether the substitute will give. White, of Indiana, McKnight. Burnham, Thomas, of Md. or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. Pomeroy, Fisher; Pensions, Van Wyck; Roads and Canals There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some Declarations of Independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why?-They have adopted a temporary national Constitution, into the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit, "We, the people," and substitute we the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent

States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view truce The the rights of men and the authori y of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the the Herald. Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form Gen. Sco and substance of Government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; left for assistance two tederalists were dead. to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race.

From Balttmore. of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from uccessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people appreciate this. It is worthy of note the Government's hour of trial, large hat, while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy, who have been fa voured with the offices have resigned and proved false to the

hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier o common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. despite the example of their traitorous associates. But the cessfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose comnands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law .-This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They under stand, without an argument, that destroying the Government which was made by Washington means no good to

iment. Two points in it our people have settled—the successful establishment and the successful administering of i One still remains; its successful maintenance against a for nidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now fo em to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion. The bal-lots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots are fairly and constitutionally decided here can be no successful appeal back to bullets. That there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots them-selves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an ection, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the

Lest there be some uneasiness on the minds of candid nen as to what is to be the course of the Government ward the Southern States after the rebellion shall hav een suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, vill be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constituti and the laws; and that he probably will have no different inderstanding of the powers and duties of the Federal overnment relatively to the rights of the States and th ople under the Constitution than that expressed in th augural address. He desires to preserve the Govern ment, that it may be administered for all as it was ad-

ninistered by the men that made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim the their Government, and the Government has no right withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or any su

jugation, in any just sense of these terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accept ed the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union "a Republican form of Govern But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out he Union, having done so, it may also discard the Repul an form of Government, so that to prevent its going out in indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guar ne indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory It was with the deepest regret that the Executive tou he duty of employing the war power in defence of the dovernment forced upon him. He could but perform thinty, or surrender the existence of the Government.

No compromise by public sentiment could in this cas a cure. Not that compromises are not often prope ut that no popular Government can long survive narked precedent that those who carry an election ca only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people ga

The people themselves, and not their servants, afely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not hav onsented that these institutions shall perish. Much lea ould he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chan-

s of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done on a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to states except Texas ever was a sovereignty; and even your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes as gave up the character on coming into the Union, by that your views and your action may so accord with his, as hact she acknowledged the Constitution of the United to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in shad the laws and treaties of the United States, made their rights of a certain and speeds restoration to them. their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to the under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any man-ner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether FULTON & PRICE. arge or small amounts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., July 8, 1861-41/2 P. M. Passengers report a heavy increase of the federal force

t Martinsburg. The bonds for the stock of the Confederate State subscribed for in South Carolina, Georgia and Als bama, have been forwarded to the respective States .-Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana will be supplied with he bonds the present week. Virginia is taking th

stock of the Confederate States, liberally every day. The Farmer's Bank of Virginia has taken three hundred thousand dollars; the bank of Commonwealth one undred thousand. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas

has been tendered the command of a Texan battalion.

Several prominent federal prisoners now in Rich ond at liberty on Parole, have been confined in conse uence of the recent action of the federal governmen gainst the persons arrested as privateers.

[We learn that the crew of the Savannah, recent. captured by the federal blockading squadron off Charles on, have all been found guilty in New York, and that they will in all probability be hung as pirates.

We have plenty of persons taken from the North hang four for one and have a balance left. Let it be done !- EDS. JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., July 9, 1861-P. M. No news of interest to-day. The morning papers state. that Gen. Johnston's Confederate forces are at Wincheste A letter from Norfolk to the Examiner says that Lieut Maury, having planted heavy guns at all the approaches to ader what appeared to be a popular demand others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they his labors until all the avenues leading to our principal necessity, trusting, as now, that Congress will promise to remain ratify them. It is believed that nothing has the acceders insist that our Constitution admits of secessity tempt to pass them. tempt to pass them.

[SECEIVED BY THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA MOBILE DISAFFECTION AMONGST NORTH WESTERN TROOPS.

CAIRO, ILL., July 9th, 1861. Last Saturday and Sunday was occupied in taking the votes of the regiments at this place, for three years' troops. ook's regiment gave 40; McArthurs 50; and Oglesby's 140 votes for three years, the balance of these regiment were for disbanding. The remainder of the - months regiments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. They have received no pay.

From Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9th, 1861. The Cincinnati advices from Western Virginia are unsasfactory and unreliable. Skirmishes and ambuscades continue.

A general battle is anticipated within forty-eight hours. From Misscurt. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9, 1861.

The State Convention has been called for the 22d July. Two Illinois regiments have left for the interior. is two days march South of Boonville. The federalists sur ounded a small town in the!r march, thrusting the oath o allegiance down the throats of everybody.

From Washington. Washington, D. C., July 9th, 1861. Stone's command has joined Patterson, which are pushi head.

Gen. Johnston has also evidently been reinforced Reports of a severe battle are entirely uncredited at the

and Tennessee; for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question or invasion, the public satety may revalent to a provision—that such the suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion—that such that we have a case of rebellion or invasion—that such that the provision—that large that the suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free fine resulting popular sentiment. At such an election had a demonstrating satisfaction, and the anxiety regarding P

on of Falls Church. The Pocahontas has anchored off Mathias Point Joint resolutions are to be introduced into Congre

Gen. Patterson has sent for reinforcements.

te: Washburn, of Illinois; Public Lands, Potter; Post Office Morrill of Maryland; District of Columbia, Conkling; Jud Sciency, Hickman; Revolutionary Claims, Duct; Public Ex enditures, Covode; Ways and Means, Stephens, Morri of Vt., Phelps, Spalding, Appleton, Corwin, Horton. Mc-Clellan and Stratton; Militia, Van Valkenburg; Navy, Sedgewick; Foreign Affatrs, Crittenden, Gooch, Cox,

Pomeroy, Fisher; Pensions, Van Wyck; Roads and Cane Mailory. The hot weather has checked military movements. Congress will devote to-morrow to sulogies on the deat of Douglas. mail has been established between Washingto

City and Martinsburg.

Col. Taylor has arrived at Washington under a flag of truce There are a thousand rumors regarding his mission out it is supposed to refer to the transfer of the prisoners Gen. Scott is in hourly expectation of intelligence of battle between Patterson and Johnston, at Edwards' Ferry. Government has sent reinforcements. When the Courier

From Baltimore. BALTINORE, July 8th, 1861. A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 6th, says that Doubleday and the Rhode Island battery had arrived at Martinsburg. Patterson's entire army is encamped there. No for ward movement has taken place.

Gen. Johnston has been reinforced by 7,000 from Manas sas, and he had taken a stand for a light. A large number of troops passed through Baltimore of yesterday, to strengthen Patterson's column.

Virginia is opening. Wise has the federalists in a trap—
From Glenville two regiments have gone to their assistance

Hicks reports the secession feeling as being very strong the eastern shore of Maryland, and wants troops to pro-

tect the Union men.
The Cabinet consulted Scott to day—result unknown.
Valandingham said in the democratic caucus that he preferred peace to preserving the Union by force. From Nebraska.

CMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 8th, 1861.

The steamer Chippewa, with one hundred and seventy one of Government stores on board, and two hundred and thirty-seven kegs of powder, was blown to atoms on land

From Western Virginia. BUCKHANNON, VA., July 8th, 1861.
Capt. Parrit's company of the Chio 9th regiment was paraded before the regiment, disarmed and ordered home, for outrages committed by Lieut. Stratton and eight privates After intercession, Gen. McClellan restored the arms to al

who were sent to Columbus, Ohio. QUEBEC, C. E., July 8th, 1861.

The Great Eastern come very near running into the steam er Arabia, in a fog, and would have struck her had she ha

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10th, 1861, A. M.

Chase estimates the past year's deficiency at six million The current year's expenses he estimates as follows:—Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous at ove eight hundred thousand; Interior department upwards o \$400,000; War department \$185,000,000 and odd thousand Navy department over \$30,000,000; making an aggregate of 217,000,000 and odd thousand; the maturing Treasur otes of twelve millions and odd thousands, and interes n \$9,000,000, making a total for the fiscal year ending Jun 0th, 1862, of \$318,519,581 87.

oth, 1862, of \$318,519,581 87.

He recommends the raising of \$80,000,600 by direct taxaon, and \$240,000,000 by loan.

He recommends that duties be levied on the following ar-He recommends that duties be levied on the following articles: On Brown Sugar 2½ cents per lb.; Clayed do. 3 cts. do.; refined Loaf 4 cents; Syrup 2½ cents; Candy 6 cents per lb.; Molasses 6 cents per galion; Coffee 5 cents per lb.; Black Tea 15, and Green do. 20 cents per lb.

He estimates the revenue from these sources at \$20 Taxing articles now exempt would increase the reve

\$7,000,000. He estimates the revenue from customs, and sales blic lands at \$60,000,000. He récommends internal taxes on domestic luxurie

actuding liquor, beer, tobacco, bank notes, spring carages and legacies, and suggests a considerable reduction in the salaries of the office holders. The House has adopted the tollowing resolution : Resolved, That during extraordinary sessions, they will ly consider bills and resolutions concerning Military and wal affairs, and the financial affairs connected therewith.

other matters, except the raising of revenue, are to erred without debate to the proper Committees, to referred without debate
considered at the next session.
Mr. Lovejoy offered the following:
Resolved, That it is no part of the duty of the army to
capture and return fugitive slaves, that the judiciary committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of the re-

mittee be directed to enquire into the expediency of the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

With the view of permitting the consideration of the peace propositions, the vote restricting business to matters connected with the war was reconsidered.

The vote was again reconsidered, and thus amended, was again adopted.

The proceedings to be thus confined to our revenue, and a judiciary Covodiah Committee of five be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers to "amell" out details of army contracts, be privileged to report at any time. The House has passed a bill appropriating \$8,000,000 for the relief of the distress in the Army.

The President has been called on for the Spanish correspondence in relation to St. Domingo.

In the Senate a bill remitting duties on arms has passed. Lovejoy's resolution passed \$2 to 55.

General Scott forbids the telegraphing of army move Trumbull, of Illinois, delivered a eulogy on Douglas.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1861-A. M. The latest Martinsburg advices are up to Saturda

Patterson's army was in motion. By an arrival from Fortress Monroe, we learn that the Steamer Quaker City, an armed frigate and several gur boats were preparing for an attack on Sewell's Point. A cartridge chest had exploded, 'killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding one man. The undue mortality existing in several of the New You giments is attributed to excessive drinking.

Taylor had returned to the Confederate lines

The Garibaldians [Qr. Garibaldian regiment] have be mprisoned, and the ringleaders are to be made examples FROM NEW YORK. New York, July 9th, 1861-P. M. Cotton firm; sales of 3,000 bales at 154 a 153 cents. isiana 6's at 55 cents.

The steamship North Briton at Farther Foint, Canada Cast, brings Liverpool dates to the 28th June.

The sales of Cotton for the week preceding her sailing were 80,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were taken on speculation. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, 4,000 oeing on speculation for export.

The market closed firm at the following rates:—Fair Or

LATER FROM EUROPE.

leans 83d.; Middling 8d.; Fair Mobile 83d.; Middling 73d The stock on hand is one million, one hundred and twenty thousand bales, of which eight hundred and thirty four housand bales are American.

Breadstuffs are quiet, the market being steady. The ather has been favourable for the crops.

quoted at 89%.

The political news is unimportant.

LOAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDER-ATE STATES.

By a communication from the Hon. C. G. Memminger. ecretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, the ndersigned have been requested to act as " the Central Board of Commissioners for the State of North Carolina. o present to the attention of the citizens of this State th Loan authorized by the act of Congress of the Confederate States, approved February 28th, 1861, and to solicit subcriptions to the same, and we are further requested to apoint Local Commissioners at such places as we may deer dvisable to act for the purpose indicated.

The gross amount of this loan can not exceed \$15,000,000 f which sum \$5,000,000 was called for in March last, and second call for the remainder is now made.

Bonds with coppons for accruing interest in sums from \$1,000 to \$50, or stock certificates in the usual form (if pre erred) will be issued. The interest is eight per cent pe nnum, payable semi-annually at all of our principal cities The principal money is payable ten years after September 1st next, the Government reserving the right (upon giving three months public notice) of paying any portion of this Loan at the expiration of five years after September

Subscriptions will be received in current Bank notes : par, or certificates of deposit of any one of the Banks of this State in good credit at the Capital, and the subscriber wil hen receive a receipt furnished by the Treasury Depart ment, which entitles him to its exchange for Bonds or Stock to bear interest from date.

This Loan is authorized for the support of the Govern ment, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, and it certainly cannot be necessary that we should make an extended appeal to North Carolin ans to induce them promptly to come to the aid of their Sovernment in the crisis now existing.

North Carolina has severed her connection with the Go ernment of the United States, and become an integral par of the Government of the Confederate States of America Her people, through a Convention regularly constituted

promptly supplied with the necessary means, and from its They must be supplied, and the alternative is, that they

The loan now offered, bears eight per cent. interest per nrum, payable semi-annually -- a profit which should satis any who may invest in it.

The security-the value of this investment depends upo he same basis, on which depends the security and the val

In addition, however, to the security for the payment the principal and interest of this debt guaranteed by the oledged faith of the Confederate States, a duty of one eighth f one per cent. per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States (about 62 cents per bale) is specially provided; and the continuance of thi duty until the extinguishment of this debt, or until a sinking fund adequate to that end is provided, is guaranteed in the

act authorizing the loan. For the defence of the Confederate States, the young olunteered in numbers beyond the demands of our State ntharities, and this has been done with such promptne are so limited as to justify them in withholding a subscrip tion for the small amount of \$50, while there are thousan who should not hesitate to invest largely of their more an

Let every citizen of North Carolina consider and decid as to the extent of his investment in this loan, as though on is particular action depended the ability of the Confede heir ability to defend and protect his property, his ome and his family. It commends itself to the fa eel thoroughly assured they will respond to this call with such spirit as will satisfy our sister States of our fixed nfidence in the integrity and stability of the Government with which we have linked our destiny. Let us then pro-

our faith by our acts. Subscribers will designate the particular security desired whether Bonds or Stocks.) and will at the time of subscri ing pay in full the amount taken.

ioners at the different places against their respe ve names, and for all subscriptions paid to them, the gnatures to the receipts furnished by the Treasury De

Favetteville.

Charlotte. _ Jno. Walker, J. A. Young, Wm. R. Myers Asheville.- N. W. Woodfin, J. F. E. Hardy, A. S. Merr

Tarboro',--Rob't R. Bridgers, H. T. Clark, Rob't Nor-

Elizabeth City.-W. F. Martin, John Pool, and Josiah

P. K. DICKING.
O. G. PARSLEY,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
Washerver, State Journ DICKINSON, State Commis nal, Register, Standard, orat and Ashville News, Payetteville Observer, State Journ Newbern Progress, Charlotte Democ publish for two weeks. July 9th, 1861. 257-2w.

O THE VOTERS OF NEW HABOVER COUNTY I OFFER myself as a candidate for the effice of Superior Boart Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. April 6th, 1862

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Skirmish Hear Newport News.

CARP PAGE, near Williamsburg, Friday evening, July 5.

The Northern press, proverbially given to lying, will no doubt hatch a wonderful brood of mighty deeds incubated at Old Point, and leaping from the shell in the affair of yesterday morning below Young's Mill. The story, however, is a sad one, for not one man falls on our side, in this unholy war upon our rights and liberties, who is not a sacrifice of magnitude, compared with the demoralized material with which he is brought in contact. The minutia of the unfortunate termination of yesterday's skirmish will doubtless be sent to headquarters by the General, but as my informant, an officer of the Confederate Army, is just from the spot, and as this may serve to correct numberless rumors that may get afloat, I give you, as succinctly as I can, and al-

tenate termination of yesterday's skirmian will doubtess be seent to headquarters by the General, but as my informant, an officer of the Confederate Army, is just from the spot, and as this may serve to correct numberless rumors that may get afloat, I give you, as succinctly as I can, and almost verbatim, the truth of the story, as received from his lips, which is as follows:

Colonel Dreux, of Louisiana, left his entrenchments at Young's Mill on yesterday afternoon with a company of Cadets, one hundred strong, accompanied by a detachment of the Nottoway cavalry and a small one of howitzers, with only one piece. He advanced to Jones' house, on James River road, and took position for the night to form an ambuscade. At sunrise this morning his advanced guards reported the enemy advancing in small detachments. He took position awaiting their advance, when a fire from an ambuscade of the enemy was opened on his front and rear, at the first of which the gallant and noble Dreux fell, pierced by the balls of the mercenary foe. His men, not aware of the disaster, awaited his orders for a charge, when at this moment the horses attached to the howitzer became frightened, and breaking away from their position, disconcerted the infantry and caused the cavalry to fall back, the ground being uneven and exceedingly disadvantageous to the movebeing uneven and exceedingly disadvantageous to the move ments of the horses. As soon as the death of Col. Dreux was accertained, Capt. Collins immediately assumed the command, and recovered the body. The only serious results of the affair were the death of Col. Dreux and the wounding of one of our men accidentally by one of his fellow-soldiers Capt. Collins, with the men under his command, fell back in good order. It was impossible, from the thickly wooded region in which the enemy were ambuscaded, to tell how many of them were killed and wounded.

Gen. Magruder is prepared for any attack that may b

made. The infatuated mercenaries of Lincoln are coming on to their doom. Judicial blindness has fallen upon the souls (gizzards?) of their leaders, and God grant that discomfiture and rout and ruin to their cause may soon be patent reality to the world's vision.

ARMS FOR KENTUCKY .- From a source entitled ull credit, we have advices that the Secessionists o Kentucky are receiving daily, from this city, supplied of Colt's navy revolvers, and that in this way they are eing pretty thoroughly armed with these effective weapon. They are purchased mainly, we are told, singly or in pairs, by professed Union men. In most cases nere tools are employed to make the purchases, who are willing to take any oath that may be required, if they can only get the pistols. In this way the Disunionist re preparing themselves for a fight, and in many disricts they have a decided advantage over the Unionists. in this respect. Our informant, who resides in Centrai Kentucky, is anxious to have attention called to this matter, with a view to stopping the traffic. He apprehends a fight in that State between the Unionsts and Disunionists. The latter are, he says, expect ing and preparing for the issue .- Cincinnati Gazette

A CARD. TO THE PEOPLE OF COLUMBUS COUNTY."

FELLOW CITIZENS: n consequence of numerous r ports that have been circulating among you. in which my name has been treely used. I deem it my duty to say a word to you. On the 20th of April last, I enlisted as a volunteer in common with many of your countrymen, to defen our Southern honor, rights and homes; on the 22nd, with out request or solicitation on my part, I was elected Cap-tain of Columbus Guards, No. 1; on the 23rd, orders were issued for us to move to Raleigh. I am informed that shortly after our encampment at that place, various reports reflecting on me as the Captain, were put incirculation in this community, and have increased and continued the rounds up to this time. It is but just that a people with whom I hav been pleasantly associated for the last three years, shoul snow what I have to say in answer to all and singular, eac and every one of these reports.
In general terms, I deny the truth of any, every, and all

Her people, through a Convention regularly constituted, In general terms, I deny the truth of any, every, and an representing the sovereignty, the supreme power in our charges, statements, reports, rumors, and botched up jobs State, have unanimously declared and ordained this to be reflect on, or compromit in any manner, my character as a so, and no loyal citizen of North Carolina will ever be unimful of his faith, his duty and his honor thus plighted.

This new political relation of our State is not however. I ask that the public may thoroughly examine the matter,

I know the public mind deals justly with men whe h is fairly stated. To that tribunal I appeal. at be admitted on all hands that a soldier's life and car ness has determined that the people of the Confederate fare was something new to all of us, and it would naturall states shall be compelled, by military force, to submit to be expected that we would claim the indulgence of our in experience. For my part I claim no induigence that the strictest kind of military order and discipline does not give fly the rule that requires obedience to law, order and god discipline in a soldier, I am ready to be tried, and if four reported against me been as energetic in preparing to make charges? on the enemies of the South, their patriotism would have been better displayed and much more usefully employed. In view of all that had been done and said, in my judgment, it was wisdom to resign a post that it and reluctantly accepted, believing, as I did, that could better serve the interests of the South Is as a private soldier in the ranks of the Confederate Army. I am now at home and shall remain here, till after August Court, adjusting my professional business; after that time shall voluntarily take my place in the ranks and remain a soldier till the Southern Confederacy is fully acknowledged, and her independendence sustained by her arms. I shall then return home to pursue my calling and keep an eye to all evil doers. On behalf of the company whom I have had in charge, I will say, that they are a brave and patriotic set of men, and in the service or out will be good soldiers an citizens: should they be tried in battle will do their countr

ervice, and the selves credit.

I now say if there is a living man, woman or child, old o young, who knows of any word or act of mine, either pullic or private, professional or official, or in any other capa ity for which I am cupable, I ask them to bring it forwar upon distinctive proof and let the world know the same, the blic sentiment may judge of me aright.

I am, fellow citizens, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant, J. W. ELLIS.

Whiteville N. C., June 25, 1861. July 9, ltd-ltw* FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respec

fully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augus ELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of

COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially one my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I hun ly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in Augus next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on m JOHN J. WHITEHEAD. art to please them. April 3, 1861. 176-1 w-32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIO COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes s he election to be held in August next. A. E. TAYLOR March 14, 1861-29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. yself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and so icit your votes at the next August election. I am now of from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the oth of July. May 23d, 1861-39-te.*

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL , as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT LEKK of New Banover County, at the election in Augus 157&29-te* TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANDVER COUNTY.

1 OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of BU

PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit you

es at the ensuing election in August next. H. A. BAGG. 31-te-178-te March 28, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT LERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the electi

JULIUS W. WRIGHT. April 8. 180&32-te In this city on the 6th inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, of Duplin, to Miss SARAH H., daughter of Oliver L. Keiley, Esq., deceased.

At Burgaw Depot, on the 4th inst., by M. C. Collins, Esq., Mr. WM. A. RIVENBARK, to Miss JEBUTHA GARRISS,

On Topsail Sound, 1st inst., at the residence of D. K. Futch, "LITTLE WILLIE," only child of K. H. and L. W. Futch, of Little River, S. C., aged six months and twenty.

Now freed from earthly his, no lives
In realms of purest light,
Beneath a Saviour's genual smites,
Ho shines an Angel bright!"
is town, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOSEPH STADLER,
se of Germany, aged 29 years.
Whitehopton N. C., Jane 29th, 1961, Mr. R. MONEOE
Se, of Duplin county, N. C., aged 21 years, six months

and 19 days.

Though not connected with any religious denomination,

and legister have his long and sovere illness with that resignation and off-spekes considered in the Supreme Disposer

of all events, that betokens the truly christian spirit. His
bind disposition and pleaseast manners woo him many friends

and he died as he had lived without an enemy. He baves

a wife and infant babe, besides numerous relatives and

friends to mourn his loss.

A. S. Q.*

WE are authorised to anneance DUGALD BLUE. andidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of aden County, at the election in August next. March 25, 1861.

O THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUN-TY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully soicit your votes at the next August election. March 14, 1861-194&29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of he office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next. SAML, R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

atest dates from Liverpool......June 27 WILMINGTON MARKET, July 10.

BEEF CATTLE continue to be brought in slowly, and BERF CATTLE continue to be brought in slowly, and a prime article would find ready sale. We quote grass fatted at 5 to 6 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Is in small supply, and prices rule high. We quote at 32 to 35 cents per lb. by the firkin.

BACOM—But little N. C. cured coming in, and the market is almost bare. We notice a fair enquiry, and quote at 16 cents for hog round, and 18 cents per lb. for hams. Some small lots of Western are in store, and selling at 14 a 15 cts. for shoulders, and 15 a 16 cents for sides.

COFFEE. The market is nearly bare, and there is a brisk nand. We quote Rio at 28 to 30 cents per lb., as in qua CORN MEAL is in fair stock, and there is merely a retail usiness doing from the granaries, at 90 to 95 cents per ushel. CORN .- Several lots have been received per railroad during the week, and gone into store. There is a fair supply in dealers' hands, and only a limited enquiry exists. We

alders, and 15 a 16 cents for sides.

quote nominally at 68 to 70 cents per bushel.

E668—Sell from carts at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

FLOUR.—The market is fully supplied with State brands, and rules exceedingly dull. There is no demand except for retailing purposes, and we are unable to give a correct figure. We quote nominally at \$6 to \$6,25 per bbl. for superfine.

superfine.

Lard is in light supply, and wanted at 16 to 17 cents per Molasses.—For Cuba there is only a light demand, and Molasses.—For Cuba there is only a light demand, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote at 34 a 35 cents in bbls., and 30 a 32 cents per gallon in hhds. NAVAL STORES.—No sales of consequence have taken place since our last, there being no vessels now in port to ship by. We quote Crude Turpentine nominal at \$1 for yellow dip, and Spirits Turpentine at 25 to 28 cents per gal-

POTATOES.—Irish sell slowly from carts at 80 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Pourier.—The market has been rather better supplied for the week, and prices have declined. We quote chickens at 15 to 18 cents for half grown, and 30 cents each for

SALT-Is in light supply. Liverpool ground sells from 363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs

Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

The Mills and machinery and quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y* Sept. 13th, 1860 COFFEE, LARD AND BUTTER.

Virginia Mountain Butter. Received this day, for sale at lowest rates, by July 10th, 1861. WORTH & DANIEL. 22 BAGS ST. DOMINGO COFFEE 14 bbls. Muscovado Sugar; 500 bushels Alum Salt. For

25 BAGS RIO COFFEE;

July 10th, 1861 CLARK & TURLINGTON. MILITARY WORKS, &c.,

RECEIVED PER EXPRESS,
AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
The Volunteer's Manual and Drill Book, being a manual of Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with Honors paid by the troops, Inspections, Reviews, &c.; by Lieut. Col. Wm. Richardson, I vol. 18 mo., \$1 50.

The Volunteer's Hand-Book containing an abridgment of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, by Capt. J. K Lee. Price 50 cts. Also, Maps of the State of Virginia reduced from the Nine Sheet Map of the State, in conformity to law; by Herman Boye. Corrected by order of the Executive, by MILITARY WORKS, &c.,

erman Boye. Corrected by order of the Executive, by

BLANK BOOKS. LARGE supply of different varieties, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

July 6, 1861. WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS. PRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C. L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw milis, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind de in any establishment South. Have on f machinery made in any establ and a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and crass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old nachinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted

o be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, ed at short notice.

GROCERIES: GROCERIES: WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends wand Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCEKIES, missting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Messork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., et., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO. March 20 1861. 500 YARDS fine Grey Cassimere for officers' uniforms July 8th, 1:61. MILITARY BUTTONS:

NELS! LOW FOR CASH!

NELS! LOW FOR CASH!

Red White and Grey—Clesing out the Stock. MILITARY GOODS! Cartridges, &c., &c.; Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!
July 8th, 1861. at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market Street RICE, CANDLES, TEA, NAILS.

PLANNELS!

CASKS PRIME CHARLESTON RICE; 20 do Middling and Small 10 half Chests Tea; 10 half Chests Tea; 100 kegs Nails. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. COFFEE---COFFEE---COFFEE

BAGS RIO COFFEE. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO RICE STRAW. prime Rice Straw, large bales. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM. NOTICE. COAST DEFENCE, CAMP WYATT, July 4th, 1861.

LL LETTERS and packages addressed to the "ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS," "SCOTCH BOYS," m and after this date, will be directed to care M. CRON-, Wilmington, N. C, who will forward them to us. W. S. NORMENT, Capt.

Robeson Rifle Guards.
C. MALLOY, Capt.
Scotch Boys.
254-1w-46 1t RECRUITS WANTED FOR A COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY

State Troops, to be stationed at the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear.

The pay is \$11 per month, besides a bounty of \$15.

For further information, apply at Dr. Swann's Office. S. A. ASHO,

NOTICE. Our friends will please bear in mind when they come for goods to bring the CASH, as we sell only for cash.

me already owing us, will confer a great favor by setting
their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to in need of money and want L. B. HUGGINS & SUNS.

250 HHDS. Choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new and bright packages;
30 bbls. strictly choice New Orleans Molasses;
75 do C and extra C Sugar;
30 Casks prime whole Rice;
25 Hhds. choice Western Bacon, sides and shoul-

25 Hhda. choice west.

ders;
30 Kegs Nails;
10 Tons Hoop Irch;
20 bbls, Distillers' Glue;
40 do Extra heavy Cincinnatti Pork;
100 bales prime Eastern Hay;
50 bbls. N. C. Flour;
100 boxes best Adamantine and Star Candles. For cash, by

HATHAWAY & CO.

May 29th, 1861.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

The Fourth in Charleston Happening to have occasion to visit Charleston thi week, we were there during the 4th, and certainly it was a little the dullest Fourth we have ever seen. They say that almost every place is remembered most strongly by some peculiar impression or predominating characteristic. Charleston on the 4th leaves the impression of any undue amount of female colored folks dressed death, and taking absolute possession of the public places We must confess that we never saw anything lik it. We understand that in Charleston the 4th has al ways been quite as much the niggers' day as Christmas

The stores were all closed except occasionally when thirsty a glass of "Lager" might have been obtained or something stronger. We did not see a drunken man on the 4th. Towards the small hours there may have been some. Next day (yesterday) we saw one or two going involuntarily toward the guard house.

The bells chimed all day from the churches. not prepared to say whether they have yet arranged them to work out "Dixie" or not,-we think not. At 12 o'clock some number of guns was fired somewhere, we understood at the Citadel, by the cadets of the Academy. Steamers run down during the day to Sullivan's Island, and one made an excursion around the harbor. A goodly number of people went there, we suppose.-Some sat in the hotels and elsewhere and talked war or did not talk it, for they (appear to have got over the first burst of their excitement, and a good deal of the more inflammable material has gone off.

Business is dull. Of course it is in a blockaded see port; but they all seem willing to submit to the present privations. They had expected it and made up their minds to it. Lemons are not. Neither is there any Java or La Guayra coffee by the bag-only Rio at 24 cents.

We had hoped that Mr. Marchant would have don something in honor of the triple advent of the comet, the 4th of July, and the "we" of the Journal. But he didn't. There were no fireworks nor other public de monstration, beyond the presenting a flag we believe to a company—the Charleston Rifles. The niggers, especially the she ones, were out in full feather and neither Solomon nor the Queen of Shebs could begin to look

Standing on the battery you could see, easily, a large steamship away far beyond Sumter, miles beyond, we We take it she was a blockading vessel. We thought we also saw a smaller one, but could not be sure. Through a glass, or to say, two or three glasses a great-many vessels might have been seen.

We thought we had seen rain before yesterday. bu we had never seen anything like the way in which it poured down yesterday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, while our train was somewhere in the vicinity of Kingstree, South Carolina. When we got home everything was dry.

Crops look well, that is, corn and other food crops.-We did not see near so much cotton as in former years and did see more corn.

We have heard of orators "spreading" themselve upon some subject, of men "spreading" themselves i the way of bragging and so forth; but for good, straight out "spreading," commend us to a young lady "spread ing" herself over four seats, while others are standing up. How quietly she turns two seats to face each other put her multitudinous wrappings, bags and bundles al over one, and herself all over the other, and coolly answers all comers that the seats are "occupied." Well you will see these things if you go any distance from We think somehow, that ladies that would ac that way in a car would do so at home, when not on their good behaviour, or wearing their company look and manner of amiability. Of course we don't know, but Goliah see Tavid coming, he says, 'you little scoundre

THE "HIGHLAND BOYS," a fine looking volunteer compa ny from Robeson county, 104 rank and file, under comma of Capt. Thad. D. Love, Jr., arrived here yesterday. They leave to-day for Garysburg. The company paraded through the streets this morning, and appears to be exceedingly well drilled. We have a list of the members, and will publis the names on Monday .- Daily Journal, 6th inst.

THE GOLDSBORO' TRIBUNE states that a free negro man bound to Mr. Wm. Sugg, of Snow Hill, Green county, having been detected in having robbe Mrs. Cobb of two hundred dollars, wa taken up by a party of men and whipped so that he died. He said he was instigated to the stealing by a white man. The parties implicated in the whipping have been bound over to the Superior Court. The names are not given.

YESTERDAY (THE 4TH) was celebrated here by the various military companies, and by a general cessation of the citizens from business pursuits. The day passes off finely, without the "usual" accidents. A salute of eleven guns was fired at 12 M. at Camp Dudley.

HENRY MAY, who defeated Henry Winter Davis for Congress in Baltimore, was in Richmond on the 2d inst., in conference with President Davis. His mission no doubt means something.

Col. MAXCY GREGG'S regiment of South Carolin troops arrived in Richmond on the 2d. Their term of enlistment expired on the 1st July. They will pro

A BLOODY AFFAIR occurred in Baltimore on Sunday night, between the Twenty-Second New York Regimen and the Baltimoreans. One of the New Yorkers was killed, and several citizenns wounded.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR WINCHESTER, VA .- The Richmond Dispatch of the 4th inst., contains the following announcement of the fight between Col. Jackson and the Federal invaders at Martinsburg. The Dispatch

A number of passengers arrived from Winchester of the Central cars yesterday, who report that early or Tuesday morning the Federal forces, estimated at 32, 000 men, under command of Generals Cadwallader and Patterson, crossed the Potomac at Shephard's Ferry

They state that Col. Jackson, in command of a d tachment of Gen. Johnson's force, variously estimated at from one to four thousand men, was at the latter place and attacked the enemy while they were crossing the river. Col. Jackson is said to have killed som forty or fifty of the Federal troops, and to have taken about seventy prisoners; but being unable to cope with so large a body, retired back towards Martinsburg, for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. Johnston.
Our informants state that when they passed through
Winchester, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, General Johnston was then on the way to meet the enemy with his entire command, supposed to consist of from

body.

These facts are abundantly confirmed, and it is resulted that there was an engagement ye terday in the neighborhood of Martinsburg.

From indications, the Fourth seems to have been selected as a day for the advance of the Federal troops at all points, and we shall expect to hear of numerous engagements.

Dan sold his "mess" the other day, by telling the that Jones was badly wounded. How, how, they all exclaimed. By an accidental discharge of his duty, he

The following notice from the Secretary of Wal dents is timely and appropriate War is a new thing to us all-especially such a war s hat now in progress. It is natural enough that in its cipiency there should be such acts of indiscretion in the press, and such mistakes in crediting false rumors s inexperience in such a war would occasion. We have, owever, had some experience, and the mistakes and indiscretions of the past should be a warning for the future. There is a decided change for the better already erceivable, and we are sure the dignified and gentle anly appeal of the honorable Secretary of War wil have the effect of inducing the press to be still more guarded in what it has to say about preparations and vents:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, July 1, 1861.

To Newspaper Correspondents:
GENTLEMEN: - While I have not withheld permission rom any of the representatives of the press to visit the mps in Virginia, and while I am as much the uncomsing advocate of an unshackled press as I am of he freedom of speech, and of the Independence of the Conderate States, yet I have thought it proper, under existing circumstances, to make an appeal to you to for-bear from the transmission and publication of such inigence as might be detrimental to the great cause in which we all feel so deep an interest.

You are aware of the great amount of valuable formation obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the North; and we may deriv profit from their example by a discriminating and judiious reserve in communications for the Southern jour-

It must be obvious that statements of strength, or o weakness, at any of the points in the vicinity of the enemy, when reproduced in the North, as they would be in spite of all the vigilance in our power, would warn them of danger to themselves, or invite an attack upon us; and, in like manner, any statements of the magnitude of batteries, of the quantity and quality of arms or of ammunition, of movements in progress or in supposed contemplation, of the condition of troops, of the Commissariat, &c., might be fraught with essential in-

To gentlemen of intelligence and of unquestionab loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States, I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit; nor can I doubt for a moment that you will appreciate my motives in making this frank appeal to your patriotism and dis-L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF CONSUMPTION .- The following formation is derived from the manuscript of the forthco ng work entitled, "Influence of Climate in North America. Consumption originates in all latitudes from the equi tor, where the mean temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit with slight variations, to the higher position of the temper ate zone, where the mean temperature is 40 degrees, with sudden and violent changes. The opinion long entertained that it is peculiar to cold and humid climates, is founded in error. Far from this being the case, the tables of mortality warrant the conclusion, that consumption is sometim ore prevalent in tropical than in temperate climates .-Consumption is rare in the Arctic regions, in Siberia, Ice and, the Orkneys, and Hebridges; also in the north-wester part of the United States.

In North America, the diseases of the respiratory organs of which consumption is the chief, have the maximum New England, in latitude about 42 degrees, and diminis in all directions from this point inland. The diminution ear the 42d parallel, is quite uniform at twelve to fiftee per cent. of consumption, while Massachusetts varies from wenty to twenty-five. At the border of the dry climate of twenty to twenty live. At the border of the dry climate of the plains, in Minnesota, a minimum is attained, as low as that occurring in Florida, and not exceeding five per cent of the mortality. It is still lower in Texas, and the absolute minimum for the Continent, in temperate latitudes, is in Southern California. The upper peninsula of Michigan, mbracing the whole of Lake Superior region, Minnesota, Mebraska, and Washington Territories, are all alike ex empt in a remarkable degree, from the above fatal disease. Invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints and throat diseases, are almost uniformly benefitted by the climate of the

A DUTCH Speech.—The following admirable pro uction, delivered before a company of volunteer so liers, during our revolutionary struggle upon the ev of their going forth to glorious war, was calculated t inspire them with more than Herculean strength and courage; 'Mine frients, ven virst you comed here, you on your unicorns, and dem vits you like a dongs upon a hogs back : now mine frients, let me dell you dis, a man is a man if he's no pigger as my dumb. Ven Tavid vent out to vight mit Goliah, he dook noting mit him but von shling; now don't mistake me, mine frients; it was not a rum shling; no, nor a gin shling; no. nor a mint and vater shling; no, none ov dese shlings; it vas a shling mate mit an hickory shtick. Now, ve oes you come to fight me? I vill give you to de pird of de fiel and de peast of de air,' Tavid says, 'Goliah Foliah, de rase ish not mit de shwift, nor is de pattle mit de shtoong, and a man if he's no pigger as my he drows it at Goliah and knocks hin right in de forehead, and ten Tavid takes Goliah's swort and cut off his bead-and den all de pretty gals comes out, and strewed flowers in his vay, and sung, Saul is a creat man. for he has kilt his dousands, but Tavid is greater as he for he has kilt Goliah.' Now mine frients, ver you goes out to vight mit de Pritish, remember vot I tell you, dat a man is a man if he's no pigger as my

Christians in the field .- Col. Hill, the gallant leader o etter gives a brief account of the battle, and concludes "We were superior to the enemy in artillery, and had the advantage of partial intrenchments. Still the victory was due to the sovereign disposal of God, and our preservation to His wonderful interposition. Our men behaved most gallantly. Their subordination, discipline and good be-havior had won universal admiration before the battle, and their energy now is spoken of in equal terms.

"The true secret of it all is the high moral tone of the regiment. Men under the influence of moral and religious

sentiment must be invincible in a righteous cause.

"We encountered the robber regiment of Zouaves and the Arson Brigade! They came burning houses and chasing families before them. Is it wonderful these men coming into battle with burdened conscience could not stand before our troops?" The same paper—the N. C. Presbyterian—tells us how their pious Colonel has prepared these gallant soldiers for battle. Anofficer writes of the manner of passing a Sab-

"Yesterday was emphatically a day of rest to us all.—
We had only to undergo an inspection of arms and attend
dress parade in the evening, which was a light day's work.
At night we had a good sermon from Mr. Yates, our Chaplain, and a plenty of good singing. After Mr. Yates had
finished, Col. Hill gave us a fine address, full of good advice
and counsel, every word of which was exactly fitted to his
heavers. He has out off all spirits of avery kind, and not hearers. He has cut off all spirits of every kind, and not a drop is to be had in camp; he is down on profanity; told us drop is to be had in camp; he is down on profanity; told us last night that he knew many regarded swearing as a sort of necessity, attaching to a soldier; that it gave emphasis and eclat to the speech, but he said no greater mistake could be made; that for his part he would be afraid to trust to the courage of the man who had to bolster it up with whisky and profanity. The Godfearing moral soldier was the man to depend on. He spoke of Washington, Cremwell and others of a like caste; said they are the men to be successful; that the enemy saldom saw the head of such week professions. He told us that three times since we had been in this camp the long roll had sounded, and we had promptly answered, expecting in a few hours to meet the enemy, and risk our chances of success. He said he would, however, venture to say that, under these circumstances, many of us had called upon God for help, who had neglected to do so while they felt secure. He appealed to them to know if, as soldiers and fair men, this was reasonable and proper. He appealed to the moral men in camp to let their influence be felt; said that a few might scoff and deride at first, but they would be few, and if these men did their duty, in all the varied scenes of camp life, these scoffers would see it and soon hang their heads in shame. Thus he went on for half an hour. Not a man left his place; not a word was said.

silence. I confess this will give you but a poor idea of the best speech I ever heard, taking the time, place and circum

When we have such leaders, and soldiers who follow suc we may well feel safe.
[Southern Christian Advocate.

Read this precious bit of despotism from the New York vibune, brought out by rumors of adjustment:
CONGRESS MAY DO WHAT THEY WILL, BUT THE GHTIER POWER WHICH IS BEHIND CONGRESS AND L OTHER CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY, WILL SUB-T TO NOTHING WHICH LOOKS TO A BESTORA-ON OF PRACE WITHOUT THE GUARANTIES OF General Johnston was then on the way to meet the enemy with his entire command, supposed to consist of from 12 to 15,000 men, and the prisoners taken by Col. Jackson were momentarily expected to arrive at Winchester, they having been passed on the way, and their coming announced.

Col. Jackson writes, we understand, that if he had 5,000 more troops he would have continued to enemy. Instead of falling back on the main face of the support are in insurrection, and cities in banded rebellion. We Suspend the Habeas Corpus in Public Danger, And we may not only restore, but keep the Subordination of Popular Elements by the Sharp discipline of the Sword.

Corn Meal Muypins.—Scald your meal after sifting, thin it with cold water. To a pint of meal add a teaspoonful of good lard, salt to the taste, take two eggs, beat the yolks well, add to the corn meal when cool, agent in Liverpool, to have the Great Eastern surveyed agent in Liverpool, to have the Great Eastern surveyed and, if found suitable, to engage her for the conveyance, of your dipping pan have the pan quite hot, add as the last thing the white of the eggs beaten to froth; the last thing the white of the eggs beaten to froth; the batter should be a little thicker than pancakes.—Bake guick.

Besides the Great Eastern and Golden Flerce Charters. In structions the conveyance of your dipping pan have the pan quite hot, add as the last thing the white of the eggs beaten to froth; the last thing the white of the eggs beaten to froth; the salter should be a little thicker than pancakes.—Bake

day for going into committee of supply was read, he wished to make an appeal to the honorable member for Galway | hear, hear,] and to ask him whether it wa necessary that he should proceed with the notion of which he had given notice. motion of which he had given notice. [Hear, hear.]— He believed he was speaking the opinion of a great number of persons, who were well acquainted with every thing which related to the United States of America nd who were deeply interested in our maintaining friendly relations with those States, when he said that it would be very inexpedient at the present moment to en

er upon such a discussion. [Cheers.] Mr. Gregory said, in answer to the question of onorable member, he could assure the house that he was the last man who would willingly involve the coun try in any embarassment, or take any course which would in any degree be prejudicial to the maintenance of friendly feelings with America. He thought it only fair that one section of the States should have an op portunity of justifying the course which they had taken nd the only object which he had in view in bringing forward the subject was to endeavor, if possible, to give perfect impartial statement of the differences which xisted between the two sections in that country .-[Hear, hear.] Although they had heard only one por-tion of the question, although the information which had been published came almost exclusively from Northern sources, and although he was almost pledged to perse vere in his motion, yet, seeing that there was such a strong feeling in the house on the subject, he was unwilling to do anything which could in the slightest degree aggravate or embitter the dispute. [Cheers.] He would not put himself in opposition to the wishes of the house, so generally expressed, and therefore he would ostpone the motion to some future opportunity.— Cheers] His honorable triend, the member for Birpostpone ningham, said "withdraw it." He would postpone i sine die, with the hope that he should have an opportunity before the close of the session of bringing forward the subject, because he must say that it was most unfair and most unjust that publications should be circulated throughout England, in which the Southern Confederacy were accused of unwarrantable secession, and its memers were called traitors and perjurers ["Oh," and hear," hear "]; and that he should have no opportunity whatever of putting forward their case in a manne in which it could be dispassionately considered. [Hear,

Mr. W. Foster, who was received with loud cries of order," and " agreed," said he wished to know whether the honorable gentleman meant to bring the subject forward on another occasion or to postpone it altogether Lord R. Cecil said he hoped it would be understood on behalf of those who did not take the same views a the honorable gentleman who had just spoken. [Loud cries cries of "order" and "chair.'

The Speaker-I must remind the noble Lord the there is no question before the house. [Hear, hear.] Mr. M. Milnas wished to ask the honorable membe for Bradford whether it was his intention to proceed

Mr. W. Foster entirely agreed in the feeling of the House that it was most undesirable there should be a discussion on the merits of the quarrel between the States of America. [Hear, hear.] He should have never thought of putting his notice on the paper had it not been for the notice of the honorable member for Galway. If it were only the intention of the honorab nember to postpone his motion for a short period loud cries of " sine die" | he believed it would conduc a better understanding of the relations with America and to preventing misconception, were he to bring for ward his motion to night. [Cries of "No!" 'Agreed." With the understanding that the motion of the honorable member was postponed indefinitely, he would withdraw his motion altogether. [Cheers.] Mr. Crawford asked the honorable member for Gal

way whether his notice would remain on the paper. Loud cries of "No-he sine die."]

The subject then dropped. No Canadian Regiment for Lincoln. On the same night, in the Commons, Lord Stanley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true, as stated in the latest despatches from America, that a regiment of Canadian volunteers had offered its services to the President of the United States to assist in coercing the Southern States; and that this offer has been accepted; and what steps would be taken by her Majesty's Government to prevent this violation of neutrality?

Lord John Russell said he had inquired at the Colnial Office, and no account had been received, either from Lord Lyons or any of our Consuls, that any such regiment had offered its services to the Government of he United States.

Prizes Excluded from British Ports. In the Commons. on the 7th of June, Mr. Liddel asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs wheth er the proposal made by her Majesty's Government t the United States and the so-styled Confederate States of America, to interdict the armed ships and also the privateers of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into the ports of the United Kingdom, or of any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad, was or was not at variance with former practice. He wished to ask a further question, viz: Whether it was true that the Government of the United States had agreed to act towards the ships of this country on the principle laid lown in the declaration of Paris?

Lord J. Russell. With regard to the latter part of honorable member's question, that subject will properly come before the House on the notice which an honorable member has placed on the paper. With respect to the other question, I have to inform him that we have had no proposals from the United States as to bringing prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of her Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad. What we have done is to give orders to the authorities of the ports in the United Kingdom, and to her Majesty's governor and other authorities in the colonies, to interdict the entrance of ships-of-war or privateers, bringing prizes into those ports. On the question of usage it is very difficult to say what has been the usage of Great Britain, because there has hardly been an instance in which a considerable maritime war has been carried on in which prizes have been made in which this country has been neutral; but according to the opinion of the Queen's Advocate, supported by the general authority of the law of nations, every power has a right to interdict the

France-The Emperor Napoleon's Decree. We take the following synopsis from the Paris Mon iteur of June 11th:

His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, taking int consideration the state of peace which now exists be tween France and the United States of America, has esolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the State

gerent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads longer than twenty our hours, except in case of compulsory delay (relant

2. No sale of goods belonging to prizes is allowed

our ports and roadsteads. 3. Every Frenchman is prohibited from taking ommission under either of the two parties to arm vesels of war, or to accept letters of marque for privateerng purposes, or to assist in any manner whatsoever th equipment or armament of a vessel of war or privatee of either party.

4. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France of abroad, is likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking ervice either in the land army or on board vessels o war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties. 5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad must kewise abstain from any act which, committed in violaion of the laws of the empire or of international law, night be considered as an act hostile to one of the two parties and contrary to the neutrality which we have

man contravening the present enactments will have neclaim to any protection from his Governmet against any acts or measures whatever they may be, which the gerents might exercise or decree.

THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The British Fleet for the Coast fo America

The Cygnet, five screw, Commander Thrupp, test yesterday at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, and attained a speed of rather over 9½ knots. She is expected to sail, after inspection, for the North America and CONGRESS. West India station. She carries two 25 pounder Arm strong as pivot guns.—London Times, June 12.
THE GREAT EASTERN AND GOLDEN FLEECE CHAR-

Besides the Great Eastern, the Golden Fleece has also

the Forty seventh Regien taken up to convey nt of foot to Quebec. The regiment consists officers, 868 men, and the usual number of won and children and horses. They are to embark a Dublin, for which city the Golden Fleece will sail from iverpool to-morrow (Thursday) .- London Times, 1st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3d, 1861., P. M. Tennessee has been announced as a member of the outhern Confederacy, by the proclamation of Presilent Davis, according to act of Congress. The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday has been received,

which contains the following: "The New York World, of the 1st inst., publishes letter from Fort Pickens, confirming the capture of the English Barque Etna, with rifled cannon on board for the Southern Confederacy; also, of the capture of the privateer steamer Webb.'

The Sun confirms the military occupation of Baltiore, and the seizure of the Board of Police and Commissioners,—and that Gen. Banks states in his proclamation that he had received orders to do so from Wash-

"Aga," the Washington correspondent of the Su says that there are between sixty and seventy thousand troops in the neighborhood of Washington. About fifty members of Congress had arrived in that city. Boston, July 1st, 1861.

The Commercial Bulletin states that last week there were twelve failures in New York, fourteen in Boston, and four in Philadelphia. ADDITIONAL BY STEAMSHIP ETNA. Spain will observe strict neutrality in regard to the

American War. Sir Henry Bulwer is very ill.

SECOND DISPATCH RICHMOND, Va., July 3d, 1861., P. M. Joseph Laidler, an eminent Chemist, and formerly Druggist, had his head and arms awfully mangled today by the explosion of fulminating powder at the Perission Cap Factory in this city. He died instantly. Robert E. Clayton, his assistant, was seriously woun

Passengers who arrived here to-day report that Genrals Cadwallader and Patterson crossed the Potomac on yesterday morning, with a joint force of 32,000 men. They also report that Gen. Johnston left Winchester esterday afternoon to meet the invading forces.

A further report is that an engagement- occurred a Shepperd's ford [probably Sheppherdstown, 12 miles bove Harpers Ferry-Journal yesterday between Virginia regiment under Col. Jackson. Falling back on Martinsburg-[Martinsburg is on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the Capital of Berkley coun-, Virginia, 180 miles North of Richmond, and about 9 miles above Harper's Ferry-Journal]-forty cavdry of the enemy were captured and many killed and younded. The number not ascertained. The general impression here is that we are on the eve

important events. RICHMOND, VA., July 4th, 1861-8 o'clock P. M. Passengers to-day from York River Railway and orktown report affairs quiet, but stormy times ex-

Passengers from Manassas, Winchester and points bove, confirms the invasion by Gens. Cadwallader and atterson, and state that an action has occurred near Martinsburg, between about 700 troops under Colonel Jackson, and 6,000 or 7,000 federal troops, in which only two or three Confederates were killed, and about eventeen wounded. Col. Jackson took forty-two federal prisoners: also killed and wounded quite a number. This most probably refers to the engagement reported

The general impression is, that if Patterson does not re, a bloody conflict will be the result, as Genera Johnston is pushing forward with a large force to me

RICHMOND, Va., July 5, 1861-12:40 P. M. The Winchester correspondence of the Richmond Ex miner, under date of July 2d, at night says: Last night a large body of the enemy crossed the Po-

omac-some above and some below-Williamsport, and narched six miles east of Martinsburg. Col. Jackson advanced to meet them

The vanguard of the enemy, consisted of a company f 85 men-distributed as follows : Fifteen in front, thirty distant 200 yards, forty distant one quarter of a mile;—the first fifteen surrendered without contest. The next thirty fired a few hots and surrendered. Of the forty remaining, four were taken prisoners, seventeen killed, and nineteen wounded. In the meantime, the main body of the enemy came up, when a battle ensued, which lasted one and a half

ours, when the enemy retired. Col. Jackson also retired to near Martinsburg. The Confederates had eight killed and eleven wound

The enemy had seventy killed, ninety wounded ifty taken prisoners. FROM AUGUSTA Augusta, Ga., July 4th, 1861-9 o'clock P. M.

Wm. H. Courty, a worthy and much esteemed citizen, a practical scientific machinist, was accidently shot this forenoon at target exercise, the ball fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful. The 4th of July was celebrated in the usual manne

in Augusta. Confederate flags were waving in all parts of the city. The day was also celebrated in many other parts of Georgia, and in South Carolina. IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR · RICHMOND, July 5th, 1861.

Passengers from Fredericksburg report that the cargo of ice recently captured, sold for four thousand dollars; also, that heavy firing was heard on Thursday about Mathias Point. FROM THE WEST.

Louisville, Ky., July 4th, 1861. Fifty-five hundred, including one thousand Tenness ans, two thousand Arkansians, and eight hundred Kenof flying artillery. The indications are, that about twenty thousand are

to advance, and every able-bodied man in Southern Missouri is enrolling. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 5, 1861. The London money market review says :- " We have

habitually regarded the United States with respect, as provider of Cotton, whereby four millions of our peoole subsist. Let us not forget that we must now trans-er this fondling to the Confederates."

No goods are going forward. Our merchants are cenerally withdrawing their stocks from the depot. It has been determined to send no trains beyond Bow ing Green at present. The Directors are undecided as to the Memphis branch, it being on neither road; trains will not go beyond the State line.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 5th, 1861. The Indianapolis fourteenth regiment, and a company of cavalry has arrived here, with Sharp's carbines and

revolvers. They leave to-day for Virginia. FROM WHEELING, VA. WHEELING, Va., July 5, 1861. Both Houses have organized. Pierpont sent in his ssage with Federal documents, which recognize the State ready, with 27,000 men. Virginia's money is to

be seized by the Wheeling traitors. This is the new Government organized at Wheeling few days ago. It will soon fizzle out. A Wise hea will manage the traitors.—JOUR. NASHVILLE, TENN., July 5th, 1861.

The up and down passenger trains on the Louisvill and Nashville Railroad were seized this morning at camp Trusedale, near Mitchelville, by order of Major General Anderson, and both trains were brought to this city. The managers had taken all the engines and rolling machinery, except a few cars, to Louisville, agains which policy we had remonstrated, and this seizure wa necessity to protect ourselves.

Gen. Anderson informed the agent here that no fr ther seizure would be made, and that trains should pass FROM MISSOURI

St. Louis, July 5, 1861—A. M. Official information places Zeigle at Mount Vernon. awrence county, with a strong force, and Gov. Jack-CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE. HARTFORD, Ct., July 4th, 1861.

Ex-Gov. Seymour offered a resolution in the House to-day, virtually upholding the Southern Confederacy.—His resolution was supported by eighteen fearless Democrats.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 4th. 1861. The called session of Congress was called to orday at 11 o'clock by Etheridge, the Clerk.

One hundred and fifty members answered t

The called session of Congress was called to order today at 11 o'clock by Etheridge, the Clerk.

One hundred and fifty members answered to their
names.

On the first ballot for Speaker, Colfax withdrew.

Hickman nominated F. P. Blair, Jr. Gallery applauded. Grow, of Pa., also nominated; no choice.—

Blair then withdrew.

On the second hellot. Grow received 98 votes. Blair

Con the second hellot. Grow received 98 votes. Blair Blair then withdrew.
On the second ballot, Grow received 98 votes, Blair
11, Crittenden 12. So Grow was elected.

ind Pearce, of Maryland, were in their seats Oredential line Pomeroy, Dr. Erving, long term, from Kansas; Browning, of Illinois, and McDougal, of California, presented copies of navy contracts and deman

firm the acts of the President. Notice was given for the introduction of bills to em ploy volunteers and for enforcing the laws; for the increase of the military establishment; for the better organization of the military, and to promote efficiency in the organization of a volunteer militia force to be called the United States National Guard.

Dicken resigned as Secretary of the Senate, and the nate adjourned. News from Fortress Monroe states that the feder

amer Cataline has been burnt. WASHINGTON CITY, July 5th, 1861. Gen. Patterson reported his having reached Martine burg yesterday. The Confederates retreated as he advanced. Confederates' loss at the river was sixty killed. Eight miles from the river they are in position for a renewal of the fight.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1861. The Solferino, captured by the vandals has arrived A Southern privateer has captured transport bark Hannah Balch, off Cape Hatteras. [This is

news to our readers, but give it here, as it has been telegraphed from New New York, as a matter of some importance.]

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION in EAST BOSTON. Boston, July 5, 1861.

East Boston has been visited with an awful conflagra-The wharves and salt warehouses; Suffolk Mills the Iron Foundry and Machine Shops; Sectional Dock and Marine Railway; Marine and Chemical warehouses one hundred dwellings; an immense amount of lumber, timber, marine stores, moulds for Haul Curtis's new gun boat, and four vessels were totally destroyed, and ive badly burned. Also twelve dwellings elsewhere in

LATEST, BY WAY OF MOBILE. LOUISVILLE, July 5th, 1861. has been introduced in the Washington Senate confiscating the property of civil and military officers above the rank of Lieutenant. (Query-in Confederate States service ?- Jour.) dis qualifying them from holding offices of honor, trust or profit. Traitors' property to be applied to the restoraion of the Union.

The resigning clerk is Joseph Nicholson, not Ashoury Dickens. ATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR-FIGHT AT NEWPORT NEWS.

FIRST DISPATCH. RICHMOND, Va., July 6th, 1861. Passengers who reached here last night, report skirmish near Newport News on last Thursday night between 150 Louisianians under Lt. Col. Drux. While reconnoitering they encountered a New York egiment of Zouaves. There was brisk firing for some

me on both sides. Three Confederates were killed, including Col. Druex. The number of the enemy killed and wounded is not

Passengers also report heavy firing in the neighbor good of Newport News on yesterday morning. The Petersburg Express of this morning reports the killing of Col. Derupey, but as Derupey left Richmon for Yorktown on last Thursday, it is evidently a mis take, and Druex is the name of the officer killed. SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, July 6th, 1861. John B. Weems has been appointed Major of the 10th regiment of Georgia Volunteers, and M. E. Sweeney Assistant Surgeon. Both are citizens of Georgia. Every field officer of that regiment is from Augusta. THIRD DISPATCH.

MOND, VA., July 6, 1861 Passengers just arrived confirm the killing of Lieut. Col. Druex, at Newport News, on Thursday last. Privates Morgan and Kennedy, of New Orleans, were also

THE REPORT OF THE BAITLE BETWEEN GENS. JOHNSTON AND PATTERSON CON-

RICHMOND, July 6th, 1861, 5 o'clock, p. m. Passengers from Winchester to-day deny the repor brought here yesterday by ex-Gov. Lowe of Maryland, nd other intelligent passengers, about a battle with Col. Johnston and Patterson's forces near Martinsburg

on Thursday last. Passengers to-day agree that Patterson is at Marinsburg, and that Johnston is about six miles off. Senator Mason, who left Johnston's camp on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, says that there has been no

fighting since Jackson's engagement on Monday or It is understood that John M. Daniel, Editor of th

splendid horse has been presented to Mr. Daniel. Judge Meredith to-day decided to hold Hulbert, corespondent of the New York limes, as a suspicion erson. Three prisoners were brought here from Maassas to-day. Judge Reagan and family reached here to day.

The body of Lt. Colonel Dreux will be sent to New COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 6th, 1861.

Twenty Virginians have been brought here as pris-FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6th, 1861. Secretary Cameron and J. C. Fremont have gone t Fortress Monroe. Gen. Johnston is seven miles from Martinsburg, orce. A general advance has not yet been made. The Southerners are still approaching the federal lines. A general movement of the federal army is expected o occur during the coming week.

LATER-P. M. Gen. Patterson's whole force is at Martinsburg. The federal pickets fired on each other, killing ten men. Gen. McClellan is reported to be within two days march of Martinsburg. Gen. Johnston is within three miles of Martinsburg

with four thousand soldiers less than the federal forces. DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN ALBANY ALBANY, N. Y., July 6th, 1861. The Steamer New World has sunk; five whole square two freight depots, passenger's depot and elevators, fift reight cars, forty-four of which were loaded, and five

estimated at half a million of dollars, and several live FIRE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS. Boston, July 6th, 1861.

A large fire has occurred at Pittsfield, Mass., destroyng thirty thousand dollars worth of property. FIRE AT MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

MILWAURIE, Wis., July 6th, 1861. A destructive fire has occurred in this city, destroyng property to the amount of one hundred thousa

DEATH OF CAPT. ASHBEY. RICHMOND, Va., July 7th, 1861, A. M. has been received here which states that Capt. Richard Ashbey, who made a gallant fight near Romney a short time since, has died of lock jaw.

[Our readers will recollect that we have already bub

ad accounts of the manner in which Capt. Ashbey vas decoyed by a pretended deserter from the enemi enemy, when he was wounded while gallantly defendin himself and five others with him, and his brother comin up dispatched five of the Hessians with his own hands.
Jour.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. RICHMOND, Va., July 7, 1861-P. M. At Acquia Creek this (Sunday) morning, the Fedelsteamer Pocahontas fired seven shots at the Confede ate steamer Page. The Tennessee battery return

Nobody burt." Reliable intelligence from Newport News says that Morgan and Kennedy were not injured. Only Col. Druex, of Louisiana, and Mr. Hackett, a young lawye

the fire with five shots. All fell short on both sides.

Lincoln's Message will appear in full in the Rich-ond papers to-morrow (Monday) morning. There is nothing of interest by passengers from Winchester, Martinsburg, Manassas or Yorktown. The old rumors have fizzled out. A new batch is expected.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, July 6th, 1861. The steamer Great Eastern sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult., and has arrived off this point. The Hiton on the 26th ult. The His point. The His about nine years old. "A case is between most like the people—which do you think will be most it is the people—which do you think will be most it is the people which do you think will be most it."

astrous conflagration in London, the most extensive or generations, the loss being estimated at illion pounds. The Sultan of Turkey is dead.

The suitant of the kingdom of Italy by France

MISOURI AFFAIRS. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 7th, 1861 Gov. Jackson's Secretary has issued a proclamati calling upon the members of the Misouri Legislature meet at Sarcoxie, 70 miles from Fort Scott, to pas

Montgomery has entered Missouri with four hund LATER FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., July 7th, 1861 is meagre. The Republican caucus! ecided to push business forward rapidly. War army riations are to be made at once. Wilson's bills to increase the army and ratify I colo's acts, have been referred to a committee. It is rumored that Senators Crittenden and Wiekle are preparing a compromise, but there are no prospe of its even being read for discussion. Hon. J. C. Breckinridge is one of the Co.

Foreign relations. A special post has arrived here, with informahat twelve thousand Federal troops has crossed Potomac within the past twenty-four hours. F. H. Walton, Governor of Utah Territory, support of Lincoln's movements as inconsistant his duty, has resigned.

Col. Duryea, Brigadier General on the reconnoitering five miles above Newport News. covered seven hundred Southerners, opened fire landed eight companies. No particulars. The Zouaves encountered the Southerners, w of the former and three of the latter were killed Zouaves sent back for reinforcements. The British Consul insists on visiting Baltimoo ousiness, with a flag of truce accompanied by the ed tug Hawkins.

An Ordinance in Relation to Taxatlo The following ordinance was passed by the Cor n Tuesday last: ADVALOREM ORDINANCE SECTION 1. Be it ordained, That the third section fourth article of the Amendments of the Constitute and the same is hereby annulled.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained. That all free male

the age of twenty-one years and under the age of for years, shall be subject to a capitation tax, not less he tax laid on laud of the value of three hundred and no other free personnor slave shall be liable taxation; and slso, land and slaves shall be taxed acting to their value, and the tax on slaves shall be as n not more than that on land, according to their ive values; but the tax on slaves may be laid neral average value in the State, or on their v asses in respect to age, sex and other distin value be assessed in such modes as may be preselaw: Provided, That nothing herein contained s vent the exemption from taxation of soldiers in the service, or of free males or slaves in cases of mental infirmity, or of such real estate as hath

WE MUST MANUFACTURE. Where is all the gone? What is capital doing? It is doing litt nothing. Timid capital has withdrawn into the essesses of its holders' strong boxes in a large ion. and the dollars are rusting there when, it movement in the small enterprises which invit might accumulate to themselves remunerative into Dollars are cowardly creatures and especially er war times. At the first blast of the trump they away to hide themselves in holes and corners and whence but few are coaxed by even the strongest

When patriotism and profit both invite, as at ime, why will not capital promptly awaken and ts thews and sinews for its own emolument and fe benefit of the country? Will it not understand our sources of supply of many articles of necess tions of its investment in manufacturing er ner manufactories would have so abundant and u

ing up the scale of quotation at a terrible rate and also staple articles of clothing fabrics. How had at any price which nine-tenths of the popul can pay? Not long. Then let capital get to v about ten millions of people have to be supplied shoes for their feet and clothing for their backs, an pay remunerative prices therefor. If capital will only venture forth from its places and seek investment in the sound enter which invite, it will never regret the act of daring w

ductions when fairly under way. Leather has been

required no courage, there being no risk. It w amply rewarded in any branch of staple manufact and return sure and large profits; and by its movem stimulate and improve all business interests, gi new activity to commerce and industry. Mobile Advertiser &

Sixth Regiment State Troops. Below, we give a list of the Field, Staff and Con officers, with the Companies to which the latter are at ed, of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, N. C. State to nanded by Col. Charles F. Fisher nent, Col. Fisher has been untiring in his exertions and eral in his expenditures. For nearly three months, he been performing the duties of Quarter-Master, Payma and Commissariat—chiefly defraying the expense of the iment; supplying the wants and administering to the forts of his own private purse. The honors which hitherto been conferred on Mr. Fisher, whether as a pr gentleman or public servant, will never be tarnished Fisher when fighting for his country. His unremit ertions have brought a thousand men into the field, we predict for him and them a brilliant record, if the of a gentleman and a soldier can write it. His regime expected to take up their line of march on Monday.

colonel, Charles F. Fisher. LIEUT. COLONEL, Wm. T. Dortch. MAJOR, C. E. Lightfoot. CHAPLAIN, — SURGEON, A. M. Nesbitt. SECOND ASSISTANT SURGEON, C. A. Henderson nd, C; S. McD. Tate, D; J. E. Every, E; Jas. V; Jas. A. Craige, G; Richard A. York, I; Samu

H. Durham, C; D. Cameron Pearson, D; Alphon y, E; Robert N. Carter, F; Benj. B. Smith, canal boats have been destroyed in this city. The loss is OND LIEUTENANTS .- Wm. E. Mc Manner, C W. G. Guess, C; Neil Ray, D; Jas. Burns, E; Benj ; W. B. Lewis, G; W. B. Allen, I; Thos. M. I alvin N. Boney, K; Quentin T. Anderson, H. SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—W. P. Mangum, Covans Turner, C; John Carson, D; John A. McLenry C, Dixon, F; J. T. Rasborough, G; M. B. A. M. Kirkland, A; Samuel J. Crawford, K; Je

-State Journal

ind, A; Jas. A. Lea, K; Alfred A. Mitchell, H. First Lieutenants.—W. R. Parrish, Company

STATE TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS .- On last ay we published the "Ordinance to provide for osition of State Troops and Volunteers raised lave since found out, that the eleventh section naterially modifies the Ordinance, so far as the disposition of the twelve month's Volun mitted. This section, we believe, was introd Mr. Biggs, of Martin, as an amendment and was ed. As parties interested have no doubt prese we deem it sufficient now to publish the elevent which was then omitted; and which, appended vill explain itself and render the Ordinance SECTION 11. Be it further ordained, That nance may be amended, modified or repealed General Assembly, so far as regards the distance which may not be welve months' volunteers which may not be

cepted by the Government of the Confederal SOUTH CAROLINA PLUCK -AN INCIDENT. -Afte the party came to a halt—stacked arms, which with the sword bayonet, and two of them wen water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge captor. The former watched his time, and wing party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, a stroke almost severed the head from the bod panion, after which he quietly took possession and marched to the camp of his friends.—Le

Come here, my little lad, said an attorney to about nine years old. "A case is between the little was a said an attorney to about nine years old." gain the action? The boy replied: 'I guess it a hard squeeze; the people have the most money be devil box the most money be devil has the most lawyers.

Onders.—Assistant Surgeon John W. Sand town received orders this morning to report hims officer Tatnal, at Savannah Georgia, where the Co government has two vessels, one of them, we manded by Capt. Maffitt. Dr. Sandford had lass his professional services were not needed it LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7th, 1861.

Case his professional services were not needed to case his professional services his professional services were needed to case his professional services were not needed to case his professional services were needed to case his professional services were not need